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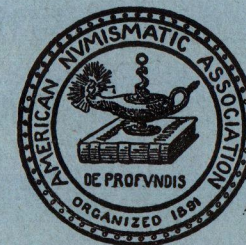
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No. 4

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

APRIL 1934



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THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XLVII

APRIL, 1934

No. 4

The Medals of the Society of the Cincinnati

By MAJOR EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, U. S. ARMY,

Assistant Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

Triennial meetings of the Society of the Cincinnati have been held without interruption since its organization. The gatherings are composed of the six officers of the General Society, and five delegates and five alternates from each State Society. These members constitute the governing body of the Cincinnati, and their meetings are held in turn in each of the original States. The State Society of the State in which the meeting is held entertains the General Society, and the gatherings are brilliant and interesting occasions.



No. 8.

Replica of the Medal designed in 1783 by Major L'Enfant. Struck in commemoration of the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati in Baltimore, 1914.

In 1914 the Triennial meeting was held in Baltimore, the General Society being the guests of the Maryland Society. In honor of the occasion the Maryland Society caused to be struck a replica (No. 8) of the medal contemplated in the Institution in 1783, which, as above stated, had never been issued by the Society. The design followed the description given in the Institution. The medal is of bronze, measuring 2 inches in diameter and 5/32 inch in thickness. The maker's name **Whitehead-Hoag** is stamped on the rim. It was presented to each general officer, delegate and alternate

present. A few additional copies were presented to museums and interested individuals.

Though no medal from L'Enfant's design had previously been issued by the Society, an unofficial piece had been struck about 1900 by the late Mr. Victor D. Brenner, designer of the Lincoln one-cent coin. Apparently these medals were not placed on sale and the information concerning them has been given by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Marshal of the Society of the Cincinnati, who was presented with a copy by Mr. Brenner. The medal is struck in both bronze and white metal. It is slightly smaller ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter) than the Maryland Cincinnati medal of 1914, following somewhat the style of contemporary medals then made in France. The clouds, trees, etc., are more distinct than in the former medal and the crossed branches of oak leaves at the bottom are omitted. The marginal inscription is set off by a line. The reverse shows a somewhat different treatment of the figures of the design and the date, below the heart, is in Roman numerals, the clasped hands being omitted. The Brenner medal is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick in bronze and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in white metal. It was really a trial piece made as an exhibition of the medalist's skill and to perpetuate L'Enfant's work. Copies both in bronze and in white metal are in the collection of the American Numismatic Society in New York (No. 18.)

With this action of the Maryland Society there came into being a practice which has been followed at each of the subsequent Triennials, with the exception of the one held in 1917 at Asheville, North Carolina, during the World War. Each State Society acting as host to the General Society at Triennial meetings has struck a commemorative medal, there being now six medals of widely different designs in this series.



No. 9.

Medal Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati in Exeter, New Hampshire, 1920.

The Triennial of 1920 was held in Exeter, New Hampshire, the General Society being entertained by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire. To commemorate the occasion the New Hampshire Society struck a bronze medal (No. 9). It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and is $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. The obverse bears the Eagle of the Cincinnati, above which are thirteen stars in a semi-circle, and below on a scroll the words: **ESTO PERPETUA**. At the margin of the obverse, separated from the centre of the medal by a circle, is the legend: **SOCIETAS CINцинATORUM NEO HANTONIENSIS**, and, below, in smaller letters: **INSTITUTA A. D. 1783**. The reverse bears a wreath of oak leaves. Within the wreath is the inscription: **COMMEMORATING THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE CINцинATI AT EXETER NEW HAMPSHIRE JUNE 17 1920**.

The medal was designed by Captain William Lithgow Willey of the New Hampshire Cincinnati, and was struck by the firm of N. G. Wood & Son, of Boston. Copies were, as in the case of other Triennial medals, presented to the officers, delegates and alternates at the meeting, and to a few other interested members.

In 1923 the General Society of the Cincinnati was the guest of the

Delaware Society of the Cincinnati, at Wilmington, Delaware. In honor of the meeting the Delaware Society presented each officer, delegate and alternate attending the meeting with a beautiful medal of bright bronze, measuring $2 \frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thickness (No. 10). This medal was struck by the United States Mint at Philadelphia, having been designed by Mr. George T. Morgan, chief engraver of that institution. The obverse bears the bust of General George Washington in civilian dress,



No. 10.

Medal Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati in Wilmington, Delaware, 1923.

facing left, the effigy itself measuring 2 inches in height. About the border of the obverse is the legend: **First President General of the Society of the Cincinnati. Instituted 1783**, and below the bust the word: **Washington**. The reverse bears the inscription, within a laurel wreath in high relief: **In Commemoration of the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati Wilmington Delaware May 10, 1923.**

The New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati at the annual meeting held at Exeter on July 4, 1925:

VOTED: That the Society donate annually a silver medal of the Society, together with a suitable honorarium, to a student of the Phillips Exeter Academy to be selected in competition on the basis of the best paper prepared on some phase of the history of the Revolution, 1775-1783; . . .

Further details were left to a committee who were directed to confer with the Principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy. At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society on October 25th, of the same year, the honorarium was established in the sum of \$25.00 to be paid in gold. The meeting of the Standing Committee of October 11, 1926, added the requirement that not less than five students enter the contest and that a copy of the winning essay be made available for the Society. The prize has been continued annually, though present restrictions do not permit the honorarium to be paid in gold. The title for the 1931-2 contest was restricted to the Yorktown Campaign. The prize and medal are presented by the President of the Society on Prize Day about the middle of June of each year.

The medal (No. 11), is of the same size and has the same obverse as that above described for the New Hampshire Cincinnati medal commemorative of the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati at Exeter



No. 11.

Medal awarded annually at the Phillips Exeter Academy by the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, 1920. Reverse. The obverse is the same as the medal commemorating the Triennial meeting at Exeter 1920.,

in 1920. It was, like its predecessor, struck by N. G. Wood & Son, of Boston. The reverse bears a wreath of oak leaves, in the centre of which is the inscription: **Awarded to A Student of Phillips Exeter Academy by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire For an Essay on the Revolution.**

At a meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia on October 19, 1925, the Society adopted the recommendation of the Standing Committee that Cincinnati medals (No. 12 and No. 13), be established at the College of William and Mary and at the University of Virginia. The Presidents of both institutions accepted the Society's offer, and the medals were struck in Paris by A. Bacqueville, of 5 Galerie Montpensier, from the designs of the Chairman of the Medal Committee, Edgar Erskine Hume. The medals are presented annually. At the College of William and Mary the medal is awarded for outstanding work in the Department of History, particular attention being paid to the history of Virginia. At the University of Virginia the medal is given for the best essay in Virginia and Colonial History.

During the first two years of their existence the medals were struck in gold, but subsequently, with the approval of the two institutions, they have been struck in bronze and a cash prize of \$100 in addition given to each recipient.

The medals measure $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and are $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in thick-

ness. The two medals have the same obverse. It bears, in high relief, the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati, and surrounding it, separated from the Eagle by a twisted cord, is the legend: **Presented by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia.** The reverses of the medals bear the seals of the respective institutions of learning. That for the College of William and Mary consists of a representation of the main building of the college with a sun in splendor above. The legend is: **Sig. Collegii Gulilemi et Mariæ in Virginia.** This building has an interesting history. Completed



No. 12.



No. 13.

Medals awarded annually at the College of William and Mary and at the University of Virginia by the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati, 1925. The obverse of the two medals is the same as that of the Yorktown Medal of 1931. The reverses, here shown, are respectively the seals of the two institutions.

in 1697 from plans drawn by Sir Christopher Wren, the famed architect of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, it is the oldest college building in the United States.

The reverse of the University of Virginia medal bears a symbolical female figure standing on a pedestal, and bearing in her right hand a laurel branch and in the left hand the cornucopia of plenty. The inscription is: **University of Virginia 1819.**

The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey was the host to the General Society at Princeton, New Jersey, for the Triennial of 1926. As a souvenir of this triennial, the second which had been held at Princeton, the New Jersey Society had made a plaque of bronze (No. 14), designed



No. 14.

Plaque Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati at Princeton, New Jersey, 1926.

and struck by the Department of Insignia of the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia. It is somewhat triangular in shape, the sides being slightly convex, each measuring 3 inches. The obverse bears a central

disc 1½ inches in diameter, in which appears the effigy of Major-General Henry Knox, facing slightly to the left. General Knox is wearing the uniform of his rank in the Continental Army and the Eagle of the Order of the Cincinnati. Just under the disc are the words: **Major General Henry Knox**. In the upper left angle of the medallion is a disc ½ inch in diameter bearing the arms of the United States, and in the upper right angle a similar disc bearing the arms of the French Republic. In the lower angle is a third disc with the arms of the State of New Jersey. At the top of the obverse is a scroll with the legend: **Founder of the Society of the Cincinnati**. Below the central disc are large branches of laurel leaves (left) and of oak leaves (right). The reverse of the medallion is charged with the Eagle of the Cincinnati, from which rays extend to the margins. About the Eagle is a flowing scroll bearing the legend: **Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati Princeton, N. J. May 11, 1926**. The medallion is ¼ inch in thickness.

That General Knox, Washington's Chief of Artillery, should thus be honored as the founder of the Society of the Cincinnati is but just. As early as 1776, as appears from an entry in Jefferson's diary (March 16, 1788), in a conversation with Adams, Knox expressed a "wish for some ribbon to wear in his hat or in his button-hole, to be transmitted to his descendants as a badge and proof that he fought in defense of their liber-



No. 15.

Medal Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati at Boston, 1929. The reverse is plain.

ties. He spoke in such precise terms as showed that he had revolved it in his mind before." The proposals for the establishment of the Cincinnati are in Knox's handwriting, and when the Institution was adopted on May 13, 1783, but few changes were made in Knox's "proposals." He became the first Secretary General and was later Vice-President General of the Order and the original diplomas of the Revolutionary officers are all countersigned by him as Secretary General, being signed by Washington as President General.

The medallion is open to criticism in that the arms of the French Republic are used instead of the arms of the Kingdom of France. This is historically inaccurate, since at the time of the institution of the Cincinnati the French Republic had not come into being, and moreover the King of France, Louis XVI, himself, did much to insure the success of the new Order in his Kingdom. He consented to become its Patron and permitted his officers to wear the Eagle, though no foreign decorations were then allowed in France, except the Golden Fleece. The King passed on the applications of his officers for the Eagle just as he did for the Royal and Military Order of Saint-Louis.

At the Triennial Meeting of 1929 the members of the General Society, who met in Boston, were presented by the Massachusetts Society with a medallion of Washington of bronze gilt, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter (No. 15). Washington is shown wearing civilian dress, and facing partly to the left. There is no inscription, and the reverse is plain. The medal is mounted on a background of black velvet and inclosed in a wooden frame of black and gold measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is doubtful if this medal, beautiful as it is, should be included in the series of medals struck especially to commemorate Triennial meetings of the General Society of the Cincinnati. It was made from a stock pattern by Robbins & Company, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, which has been available for other purposes. It was used, for example, as the obverse of the Rhode Island medal commemorating the Bicentennial of Washington's birth, issued by a special committee of the Rhode Island Legislature.

In 1931 the United States celebrated the sesquicentennial anniversary of the surrender of the British forces under the Earl of Cornwallis to the allied American and French land and sea forces under General George Washington, a victory which assured American independence. The ceremonies, held at Yorktown, lasted for four days, and included addresses by the Hon. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; Governor Pollard of Virginia, Governor Roosevelt of New York, and the Governors of the



No. 16.

Medal of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati Commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Victory at Yorktown, 1931.

other original States. Marshal Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French Army in the World War, General Pershing, and other speakers of note. There were appropriate pageants, a naval review, special drills, and other important events.

The Society of the Cincinnati was invited to take part, just as they had been at the centennial celebration at Yorktown in 1881 when the corner stone of the Yorktown monument was laid. The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia elected the French Ambassador, M. Claudel, and Marshal Pétain to honorary membership, the Eagles being presented to them in the historic Hall of Delegates in the Capitol in Richmond, the room in which a Vice-President of the United States, Aaron Burr, a member of the New York Cincinnati, had been tried and acquitted of a charge of treason, and in which General Robert Edward Lee, son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, an original member of the Virginia Cincinnati, had accepted command of the armed forces of his native Virginia in 1861. In this room the original members of the Virginia Cincinnati always met on July fourth. It was at this time that Marshal Pétain, on behalf of the French Government, presented to Governor Pollard and General Pershing copies in gold of the Yorktown medal struck at the French mint. Copies in silver and bronze

were also presented to other Americans who had taken important parts in the Yorktown Celebration, including representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. The medal bears on the obverse the busts of Washington, DeGrasse-Tilly, and Rochambeau, while the reverse shows a plan of the siege of Yorktown.

To commemorate further this anniversary, the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia struck a commemorative medal of bronze (No. 16), presenting copies to the official guests at Yorktown, the Presidents of the United States, France, and Poland, members of the Virginia Society, and a few others. The medal has the same obverse as those presented annually at the College of William and Mary and at the University of Virginia (see above), and was designed and struck by the same individuals. The reverse depicts in high relief the well-known painting of the Surrender at Yorktown, with the inscription, **1781—Yorktown—1931**. There are also vignettes of Washington (at the top), of Rochambeau (at the left), deGrasse (at the right) and Lafayette (at the bottom). It will be recalled that Admiral the Count deGrasse was in command of the French Naval forces, and General the Count de Rochambeau of the French Land forces at Yorktown,



No. 17.

Plaque Commemorating the Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati at Philadelphia and the Bicentennial of the Birth of Washington, first President General, 1932.

while Lafayette's part, known to every schoolboy, need not be repeated here. One of the most interesting features of the 1931 celebration was the presence of the representatives in the French Society of the Cincinnati of these very officers, and others of the French Expeditionary Force in America. The Marquis de Grasse, the Marquis de Rochambeau, the Marquis and the Count de Chambrun (descendants of Lafayette), the Duke de Broglie (President of the French Cincinnati and representative of the Prince de Broglie who fought at Yorktown and who perished on the guillotine during the French Revolution), the Duke de Noailles, whose ancestor represented the French in arranging the terms of Lord Cornwallis's surrender, and who was the brother-in-law of Lafayette, General the Count d'Ollone, Vice-President of the French Cincinnati, and a number of others. There was likewise present as the guest of the United States, Major the Baron von Steuben of the German Army, who represented the family of General Steuben, the drillmaster of the Revolution, and who was not only an original member, but was for a time the President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Copies of the medal were presented to these visitors, the presen-

tation taking place at the luncheon given by Governor Pollard, in the Governor's Mansion adjoining the Capitol.

To each recipient of the Yorktown Medal there was presented a certificate from the Society. The certificates show the obverse and reverse of the medal and the following text:

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

To Commemorate the Sesquicentennial Anniversary
of the Siege of Yorktown, Virginia and the

Surrender of the Troops commanded by the Earl of Cornwallis
to the allied American and French land and sea forces,

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

has caused to be struck a Medal commemorative of this great event
A copy of the Medal is hereby presented to

In Testimony Whereof: I, the President of the Society, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Society to be affixed at Richmond in the State of Virginia, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and in the year of the Society of the Cincinnati the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By Order
John A. Coke, Jr.
Secretary

(SEAL)

Edgar Erskine Hume
President.



No. 18.

Medal from L'Enfant's design of 1783. By Victor D. Brenner.

The Triennial meeting of 1932 was of special significance since it occurred in the year in which the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Washington was being celebrated throughout the Nation. The meeting was held in Philadelphia at the invitation of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. It was the first triennial held in this city since 1896, but the General Society felt very much at home, for all of the early Triennials were held in Philadelphia, as well as some of the more recent ones. In all, the General Society has met in no less than twenty-four different years in that city.

The plaque struck by the Pennsylvania Society to commemorate the occasion (No. 17), likewise commemorates the bicentennial of Washington's birth. It is rectangular in form, the upper margin being slightly convex. It measures $2 \frac{11}{16}$ inches at its greatest height, by 2 inches in width, being $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness. It was designed and executed by the Department of Insignia of the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia. The obverse bears a central disc $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter with the bust of Washington in civilian dress, facing slightly left, with the dates 1732-1932 on the lower part of the bust. At the upper right and left margins are discs $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter bearing respectively the arms of the United States

and of the French Republic. Below there is a ribbon with the legend: **Omnia Relinquit Servare Rempubicam**. Partly resting on this ribbon is a shield $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in height by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width charged with the arms of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A wreath of laurel leaves surrounds the central disc. The reverse depicts Independence Hall at Philadelphia, measuring approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 2 inches in width. Below this is the following inscription: **Commemorating the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati Philadelphia, Pa May 5 1932 and the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington First President General**. Below this there is the Eagle of the Cincinnati resting on branches of laurel leaves and on a flowing scroll with the words: **Societas Cincinnati Instituta A. D. 1783**.

The plaque is a beautiful one but open to two criticisms. First, in the use of the Arms of the French Republic instead of those of the Kingdom of France. Indeed, the discs here used are exactly the same as those used in the New Jersey medal above described. Secondly, the name of the Society in Latin is: **Societas Cincinnatorum** instead of **Societas Cincinnati**. While in France it was known as **l'Ordre de Cincinnatus**, the plural is of course correct, and the revived French Society calls itself **La Société des Cincinnati de France**. A copy of the plaque was presented to each member of the General Society and of the Pennsylvania Society present at the Philadelphia meeting.

The next Triennial meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati will be held in New York in 1935 as the guests of the New York State Society, and it is possible that a commemorative medal will be struck.

Jefferson's Views on the Decimal System

FOR AMERICAN COINAGE.

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

On February 21, 1782, Congress instructed Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, to prepare and report plans for the establishment of a mint and to suggest a monetary system. On April 23, 1783, Morris rendered his report to the President of Congress, accompanied by a letter containing the significant news: "I now enclose specimens of a coin." (Probably one of the cents bearing a head of Washington.) He recommended the abolition of the English system of calculating in pounds, shillings and pence and the adoption of the decimal system of money units. Thomas Jefferson was at this time a member of the House of Representatives and one of the committee to whom Morris' report was referred. He made a careful study of the entire matter, and submitted his findings to the committee. He approved most of Morris' ideas, but rejected a few, among them a foolish provision for making the "dollar worth 1440 mills"(!)

I quote Jefferson's most important statements:

"In fixing the unit of money these circumstances are of principal importance:

"1. That it be of convenient size to be applied as a measure to the common money transactions of life.

"2. That its parts and multiples be in an easy proportion to each other, so as to facilitate the money arithmetic.

"3. That the unit and its parts or divisions be so nearly of the value of some of the known coins as that they may be of easy adoption by the people.

"If we adopt the dollar for our unit we should strike four coins, one of gold, two of silver, and one of copper, namely:

"1. A golden piece equal in value to ten dollars.

"2. The unit, or dollar itself, of silver.

"3. The tenth of a dollar, of silver also.

"4. The hundredth of a dollar, of copper."

"The unit, or dollar, is a known coin, and the most familiar of all to the minds of the people. It is already adopted from South to North, has identified our currency, and therefore happily offers itself as a unit already introduced. Our public debt, our requisitions and their apportionments, have

given it actual and long possession of the place of unit. I know of no unit which can be proposed in competition with the dollar but the pound; but what is the pound? 1547 grains of fine silver in Georgia; 1289 grains in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; 1031 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; 966 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains in North Carolina and New York.

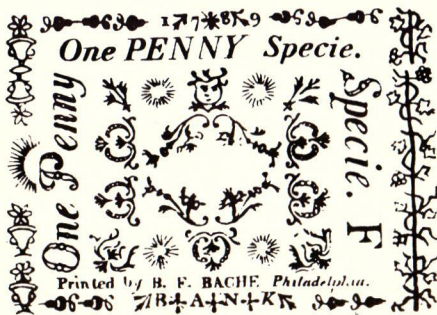
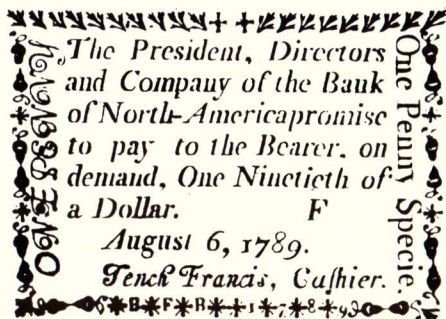
"Which of these shall we adopt? To which State give that pre-eminence of which all are so jealous? And on which impose the difficulties of a new estimate for their coin, their cattle, and other commodities? Or shall we hang the pound sterling as a common badge about all their necks? This pound contains 1718 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure silver. It is difficult to familiarize a new coin to the people. It is more difficult to familiarize them to a new coin with an old name. Happily the dollar is familiar to them all, and is already as much referred to for a measure of value as their respective State or provincial pounds."

References: Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence," Volume vi, page 392; Jefferson's "Autobiography," page 53; Reports of the Committee on Finance of the Continental Congress, No. 26, pages 545-556.

One-Penny Bank Note of 1789

By HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

Old paper currency has long interested numismatists, and I believe there were few banks which issued notes of such a low denomination and at such an early date. The note shown herewith was issued by The Bank of North America, of Philadelphia, during the first Presidency of George Washington,



and is one of several series of their fractional currency. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., in his "History of the Bank of North America," 1882 (p. 74), illustrates a similar note marked on the value side "Specie A" with the capital letter D over the date 1789, showing there were several series of these one-penny notes. It also issued a three-pence note with the same date, August

6, 1789, and, according to Mr. Lewis, these notes continued to circulate at their full value during the strenuous financial years at the close of the eighteenth century.

The notes were not engraved, but printed from type by B. F. Bache, grandson of the venerable Benjamin Franklin, and it is interesting to note how the figures 1 7 8 9 and the word B A N K are worked in the ornamental border, which of itself is made up of various printer's designs.

The Bank of North America was established by Robert Morris and other influential citizens of Philadelphia, in 1781, when it was first chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. At the time of the National Bank Act this was the first bank to apply for a charter thereunder, and it was the only bank at that period which was chartered without the word "national" in its title. It continued in business with a most honorable career until 1923 when it consolidated with the Commercial Trust Company under the name of the Bank of North America and Trust Company and so continued until 1929, when it was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, which is today one of the strongest trust companies of the Quaker City. When first chartered its stock was issued at \$400 a share.

Tench Francis (1730-1800), its first cashier, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, who for many years acted as agent for the Penn family in connection with their proprietary interests in Pennsylvania and is said to have contributed as much as £5,000 for the support of the Revolutionary army.

The Origin of Ruble

By DR. A. M. RACKUS, Chicago, Ill.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

We can trace back the history of ruble to about 1000 years ago. Ruble is known to us as a distinct Russian monetary unit, and yet it seems that ruble did not originate in Russia. Some facts lead us to believe that ruble originated in Lithuania, and later it migrated into Russia.



No. 1.

The oldest type of Lithuanian boat-shaped "luitas" or "grivna," cast in a rough sand mold, found in the region of Tchernigov. It weighs 193 grammes. Illustrated in Bolsunovskii's "Russkii Monetnyi Grivny," Kiev, 1903.

The earliest circular coin bearing the inscription "ruble" on it was struck by Czar Alexiei Mikhailovitch in 1654. For an excellent article and illustration treating of this ruble see *Blätter für Münzkunde*, Leipzig, 1835, No. 15, II, Pl. XI. Prior to 1654 rubles were curiously primitive. They were cast as silver bars in sand molds, then these bars were cut into two equal parts, each part resembling a broken boat or a severed finger. The oldest-type rubles were boat shaped, while the later ones were finger shaped.

Etymology—Ruble in Lithuania was called "kapa." The term "kapa" is derived from the Lithuanian verb "kapat," meaning "to cut" or "to chop." The word "ruble" is derived from the White Russian verb "rublit," which also means "to chop." Hence both terms, kapa and ruble, literally mean "a cut piece of silver."

Early History—During medieval ages in Lithuania any individual had the right to cast silver into bars of customary weight and purity. There was an unwritten law, however, that smelters were under obligation to

refine silver before it was cast into kapas (rubles), and those that were caught cheating were put to death. There is a very early record in Livonian Statute of A. D. 1228, where it is stated that the death penalty will be imposed on those attempting to debase silver by adding to it even 1/16 part of other base metals. (See Czacki, *Olitewskich polskich prawach*, Warszawa, 1800, Vol. I, p. 171.) This is the reason why silver bar rubles, whenever found in Baltic States, are always nearly pure.

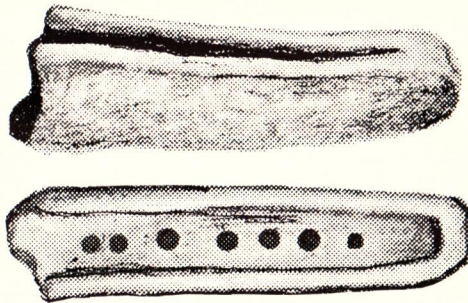
How early did kapas or rubles appear in Lithuania? In my opinion they originated in that country between the ninth and tenth centuries. I derive my deductions from the following facts:



No. 2.

The later type of Lithuanian finger-shaped "luitas" with cut notches and ready to be broken into "kapas" or "rubles." This specimen is in the Lithuanian Museum of Kaunas and weighs over 190 grammes.

No gold or silver mine was ever found in Lithuania. Neither did Northern Russia have any silver mines in olden days. Yet it is surprising what a vast amount of silver circulated in Lithuania in the ninth century. Various treasure troves found in Lithuanian territory prove it. At the beginning of the ninth century Arabian merchants frequented Lithuania to purchase fine furs, beeswax and precious amber. Brisk trading between Arabians and Lithuanians went on for about two hundred years. Arabians brought to Lithuania millions of their Cufic silver coins and silver ornaments. There was great excitement among archaeologists in 1909 when laborers, digging ditches at Gazdava, near Smolensk, accidentally discovered a large treasure trove, which consisted of Arabian silver rings and Cufic coins. Several other hoards were dug up in various parts of Lithuania,



No. 3.

Original boat-shaped silver ruble or kapa of Lithuanian type. Side and front views. It weighs 96 grammes. Described and illustrated by Bolsunovskii of Kiev. Note the seven holes drilled at the bottom of the bar, the purpose of which is unknown.

where Cufic coins and silver bar rubles were found together; but in each find the quantity of Cufi coins was very small. This would indicate that as soon as a sufficient quantity of silver coins were gathered together they were melted and cast into bars, which were ready at any time to be cut into kapa or ruble pieces. It is a well-known fact to historians and archaeologists that in A. D. 1012 the Arabian trade with Europe abruptly ceased, and no more Cufic coins streamed into Europe. For more details concerning Arabian trade see Jacob, *Der nordisch-baltische Handel der Araber*, Leipzig, 1887. These facts also support my belief that kapas (rubles) already existed in Lithuania between the ninth and tenth centuries, when Arabo-Lithuanian commercial relations were culminating.

Old Russian chronicles give very scant information about rubles. Accord-

ing to Baron S. Chaudoir's research, the earliest date mentioning ruble in Russian chronicles is 1317. Excavations in the northern part of Russia also throws very little light on this subject. During the period of Tartaric invasion of Russia (1230-1400) the Golden Horde exacted enormous quantities of silver from the Russian people. Russian chronicles state that when Kiev was threatened by the Golden Horde in 1399, Kiev citizens had to pay to Khan Timur Kutluk a contribution of 3000 Lithuanian rubles. This proves that Lithuanian silver bar *kapas* (rubles) circulated freely in Kiev long before 1399. See Karamzin, *Hist. Ross.*, V, 171.

In the Russian province of Novgorod, marten skins were circulating as money up to 1410. Russian chronicles say that in 1410 Novgorod adopted Lithuanian money as legal tender, and the use of marten skins as money was discontinued. See Tatistchev, *Istoriia Rossii*, IV, 458. Evidently there was an abundance of Lithuanian money in Novgorod long before 1410, and in the market Lithuanian money had a strong purchasing power or Russians would never adopt foreign currency for their legal tender. In the Duchy of Pskov and other Russian localities, Lithuanian rubles were circulating freely as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

One of the most interesting specimens, which created a sensation among Lithuanian numismatists recently, is the silver bar ruble with five different counterstamps on it. This specimen we illustrate here.



No. 4.

Lithuanian boat-shaped *kapa* (ruble) with five Russian counterstamps.

Starting from the top down to the cut end we note the following counterstamps: (1) Griffon, the old seal of the city of Pskov, which was struck on the ruble probably when Livonian Knights took possession of Pskov in 1240; (2) a portrait of a duke, probably that of Yaroslav Yaroslavitch, who ruled Pskov in 1253; (3) a rosette or a Byzantium cross, which might be the seal of City Council during interregnum; (4) the portrait of Lithuanian Duke Daumantas, who was invited by the citizens of Pskov to rule them in 1266-1299; (5) a square-shaped seal, which is hard to identify on account of being weakly struck. This ruble piece in the shape of a dugout boat, which is typical of Lithuanian *kapa*, undoubtedly was made before 1240, and circulated in Lithuania for some time before it reached Pskov and before the first counterstamp was struck on it.

The purpose of counterstamping Lithuanian rubles (*kapas*) by Russian dukes was either to legalize their circulation in Russian provinces or to claim their ownership and to record the name of the reigning duke. Numismatists know that most counterstamped coins, whether ancient or medieval, as a rule originally were issued in a foreign country. The same rule applies to Lithuanian rubles with Russian counterstamps on them. Another striking feature is that whenever silver bar ruble hoards are excavated in Lithuanian territory they are never found counterstamped. Only two instances are recorded where few bar rubles were found with counterstamps in the Baltic States. In Russian territory, however, most bar-shaped rubles are found counterstamped. These facts would indicate that ruble originated in Lithuania and then migrated into Russia, where it was adopted later as a national Russian monetary unit.

FINDS OF OLD COINS.

A jar containing many small copper coins was uncovered at La Roche-Sur-Yon, in a garden. All were French and dated 1642.

A can containing coins was taken from a river bank. They included California gold pieces, Spanish, Roman and United States coins.

Coin Collecting As a Hobby

By J. GRAHAM DUFF, Detroit, Mich.

(Paper read before a meeting of the Detroit Coin Club.)

A noted professor in one of our universities, when in conversation with any of his visitors, was always curious to discover how, apart from their business or professional duties, they employed their leisure hours. Briefly, the question was this: Have you a hobby, or what is your particular hobby? On being interrogated as to the purpose of his question the professor would explain: "When I know a man has a profitable hobby in which he takes a particular and intelligent delight, I generally find him to be an interesting individual to converse with."

I shall endeavor in my own way to enlarge upon a statement which has more significance in it than we are apt to suppose. Take, for example, the business man who day by day is confined to his desk debating and deliberating on the many problems that continually confront him. The strain becomes severe, and naturally he craves for change and rest. Let us suppose our business friend has no hobby in particular, or, as the case may be, has no hobby at all, and can only find relief in theaters, dance halls or hotel lobbies; he misses by a long way the real antidote to a profitable and reassuring relaxation of mind and body. On the other hand, the man who has some particular hobby, such as the collecting of pictures, books, postage stamps, coins, or any other branch of the arts, has something which emancipates and alleviates his mind from the pressure and strenuity of everyday duty. The business man (who, to use a vulgar expression, continually speaks shop) can never be an interesting or entertaining light in intelligent society.

As we come to touch upon the subject of coins and coin collecting as our particular hobby the question has often been asked: "Why collect coins; what is the particular attraction; why is it so many thousands of people in every civilized land are attracted by the same quest?" I have sometimes heard the remark: "Coin collecting is an old man's hobby." I am not going to waste time by seeking to refute such a stupid assertion. The remark is unworthy and warrants no comment. Rather, I shall, to the best of my ability endeavor to answer the question why we are coin collectors and why we take so much pleasure in being such. The great majority of us, I presume, do not collect coins for the pure love of possession or display. Coin collecting should have a more significant purpose than that. Coin collectors must always remember that to know the different denominations and respective value of his coins is far from sufficient. I once heard a member of our coin club at one of our meetings emphasize the fact that there is a great difference between the mere coin collector and the numismatist. This is perfectly true, and the student who desires to become proficient in the higher branches of numismatics and numismatology should realize it is imperative on his part to pass through a curriculum of intensive study in order to reach the higher rank of the specialist.

Coin collecting is educative; it leads into other studies; the collector becomes conversant in many branch of general knowledge, such as geography, history, biography, etc. In the Egyptian, Greek and Roman coinage we come to know of the many different rulers, kings and emperors, also the great philosophers and literary geniuses that flourished during the Homeric and Aristolelian ages—men who laid the foundations on which all our knowledge and learning is built. Although it is not given us all to reach into the higher standards of numismatics, we can at least so tutor ourselves to become diligent students of this particular subject. It was Edward Gibbon, the famed author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," who averred: "The historian cannot afford to underestimate the great value of coins in regulating the chronological order of the different kings, rulers and emperors that ruled over Hellenic and Roman nations." The ancient coins of great states and empires that have long passed away must ever be to us a source of wonder and admiration; they are, as it were, the stepping-stones whereon in thought we retrace our steps through the long and tortuous avenues of history. For a moment let us bring our imagination into

play. We have here an Egyptian coin that was circulated among those strange and unique peoples. It is, is it not, quite within the bounds of reason to think of this very coin being handled by the celebrated but unfortunate Queen Cleopatra herself. We read in the old Egyptian records this famous queen presented to her Roman lover, Antony, large sums of money, also providing the most sumptuous and costly feasts that beggar anything of that nature in modern times. We marvel at the enormity of the wealth of these ancient nations in gold and silver. To many of us it seems incredulous, but all historians are agreed upon this point, and archaeological discoveries from time to time lend strong confirmation to this fact. Again, it may be a Roman coin (denarii) of the period when that great ruler and statesman, Julius Caesar, was in the zenith of his glory. This coin in our possession may have been, as it were, an inanimate witness of Caesar's last march to the Senate House as he passes through the turbulent crowds that fill the sun-swept streets of the Eternal City.

To the serious coin collector and numismatist it is reserved to comprehend how wonderful and interesting an object an ancient coin really is. From remote antiquity, say 700 B. C., coins have practically formed an unbroken and continuous chain through all generations to the present time. The evolution of the world's coinage is a study of supreme significance. Beginning, we believe, at the vanishing point of primeval man's dominion, we have the first manifestations of a sort of barter developing into a rude idea of exchange in the way of shells, carved bones and wood. With the dawn of civilization man's superior instinct gradually takes shape; he produces metals, and out of those metals he makes his weapons of defense, also coins. As we advance we ultimately reach the age of the hammered coins. Although a rude form of manufacturing, it should not be forgotten we have many beautiful specimens of these coins in our museums and private collections. This was due, no doubt, to the changes made on the blocks and dies and greater care being exercised in the manufacture. This manner of making coins, it may be stated, continued for centuries without any noteworthy improvement. It was not until the year 1553 that one named Aubry Olivier invented the screw press or mill, an invention which finally superseded the hammer. The machine was first used in the French mint and afterward similar types were operated in England and Scotland. It might be interesting to note, however, although the screw press was a great advancement on the old method, stern opposition to its introduction was made by the guild of moneyers, who, it seems, were quite an important body in those days. So effective was their opposition that the new method was practically abandoned for some considerable time. It was urged the temptation it offered to forgers, because, working noiselessly, it did not betray the secret to the neighborhood, as did the clanking of the hammers in the old method. The fears of the moneyers that fraud would receive a marked impetus was not altogether unfounded, as we read in the period of James VI of Scotland that France was responsible for importing into the country many forgeries of the merk and double merk. The King, greatly perturbed at the news of such frauds, immediately enacted and signed an act of Parliament forbidding the circulation of the coins and ordering the fraudulent pieces to be gathered in and destroyed. Heavy penalties were imposed on guilty possessors. In later years many of these pieces were found in the walls of crumbling buildings and many unearthed in divers places, thus indicating, I believe, a common trait in human nature—how hard it is to throw money away even though we may have a suspicion of its spuriousness.

There is one other point I should like to dwell upon. It is a point touching the coining of money in the past. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England and Scotland, and I have no doubt this refers to other continental countries (although the records do not say so), the most scrupulous care was exercised against fraud in the several mints. Men were chosen for the various departments of office whose impeachability of character was without question. As an instance of this, Sir Isaac Newton, the great astronomer, philosopher and mathematician, was master of the mint in England for many years. Those who have read Sir David Brewster's life of this great and good man will readily understand why I have selected him as an example. Great caution was also observed in the guarding of

the mints, and at the conclusion of the day's work the dies and other critical parts of the machinery were carefully locked up and sealed in the presence of sworn witnesses. Such precautions and the severity of the laws combined was surely sufficient to at least prevent frequent fraud or theft. Justice, as they conceived it in those days, was swift and sure. We read of counterfeiters caught at their nefarious trade being tried on one day and hanged the next. These judges no doubt recognized to the letter the stern maxim of the old sea pirates "dead men don't speak," consequently, dead hands cannot commit fraud.

The dated coins, first inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth of England, were being made in great quantity, the designing and quality of the money being much improved. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the coinage reached a high standard of excellence and workmanship. Many of these specimens from an artistic point of value and designs are not surpassed by anything which the mints turn out in these later days.

I now wish to say something regarding our United States coinage. From early colonial days to the present we have in our coinage a wide and splendid field for the collector. Personally, my chief delight has been in collecting coins from the half-cent to the silver dollar. I do not, however, confine my collection entirely to one particular country, as I believe it is a good plan for collectors, inasmuch as it is compatible with one's means, to have at least a sprinkling of the coins of other nations. It always tends to increase our knowledge and interest in the science of numismatics.

In our examination of the silver coinage of the United States I am sure we must all agree the designing of the older pieces of currency are much to be admired. Take, for instance, the silver dollar of 1836, the obverse showing liberty seated, the reverse the flying eagle. This coin is certainly an object of beauty. The eagle, proud monarch of the air, with outstretched wings so expressive of energy and supremacy. Liberty seated with her delicate tracings and dignity so emblematic of the monumental in art. The three-cent nickel is another coin worthy of special mention. This piece has been considered by many collectors as one of the most beautiful coins ever minted by the United States Government, the obverse showing a well proportioned head and in harmony with the size of the coin, the reverse having the Roman numerals within a laurel wreath; a coin indeed which for artistic beauty has not been surpassed. It seems to me, however, with the introduction of the liberty-head dollar in 1878, a step backward has been made, insofar as artistic design is concerned. The head of liberty is large and practically covers the whole field of the coin. The eagle on the reverse is far from an imposing bird, with outstretched wings facing and at rest, the sense of energy and speed is lost. With the appearance of the peace dollars, 1921 to 1928, we have little improvement or relief. The head representing liberty is far from dignified, the expression is common, the mouth ajar is what Carlyle would have characterized as the epitome of ignorance if not vulgarity. The reverse, showing the eagle at rest, facing the rising or setting sun, is perhaps the only redeeming feature of what has been named by some as the "Flapper Dollar."

You will perhaps notice a serious error was made in the minting of the quarter-dollars from 1914 to 1924. The dating of these coins show a remarkable want of foresight. The dates, struck on a high and exposed ground, are as a consequence entirely obliterated in a few years' circulation. The coin collector is fortunate if he has the full set in perfect or uncirculated condition, for no doubt in time to come these coins will be rare. The same regrettable error has been committed with regard to the buffalo nickel. The shoulder of the Indian, notwithstanding the high and exposed position, is the chosen place for the impression of the date, consequently these dates share the same fate that has befallen the dates on the quarter dollars, i. e., complete obliteration. The buffalo himself, being so prominent an object, is quite unprotected. He, too, will surely lose his bulk and importance. I presume we have all seen some of those nickels so badly worn that one who may be a careless observer will be unable to judge whether the object on the coin is an American buffalo or some primeval monster.

As a modest collector of gold pieces, I do not consider myself qualified to make any lengthy reference thereon. The field is a wide one to cover and is worthy of intelligent and special attention.

The commemorative half dollars also deserve something more than passing notice. Suffice it for me to say the designing of these special coins, in most cases, is a credit to the artists. These pieces serve a twofold purpose: They are a picturesque addition to any cabinet and reminders to us of the great men who by their genius, perseverance and patriotism have done so much for the upbuilding and glorifying of their country. Let us not forget that to them who have passed, these coins are dedicated.

In concluding this article I trust my readers will pardon any inadvertency or shortcomings. The subject is vast and comprehensive, and the difficulty is not the want of material to write about, but rather in the distribution and condensing of the same. However, I trust I have given a fairly clear and satisfactory epitome of the various elements that go to make coin collecting a hobby of profitable entertainment and abiding interest.

When we meditate upon our ancient coins, do not visions dawn upon our mind—visions of Rome in all her glory, visions of Hellenic Greece with her palatial temples and seats of learning? The ages roll on. Crumbling amphitheatres and colosseums are passing into dust; in vision we pass through the dark clouds of mediaeval times into a changed Europe. Visions of Spanish Inquisitions and French wars and revolutions, visions that at last lead us into a new world, visions of days when our forefathers fought their way across wild and trackless continent defying with a nobility of heart and determination of spirit the fury of the elements and the danger of wild man and beast; a brave people unconsciously laying down the foundations of our great and provident nation; hardy pioneers of the golden West digging from mother earth's rugged bosom the glittering metal from which was coined the rare and treasured specimens that adorn the cabinets of many coin collectors in these later days.

Is it not a wonderful thought we may have on the shelves of our coin cabinets coins that have come down to us through the centuries, even before the dawn of the Christian Era, coins that have survived the great nations and empires of pagan and mediaeval times, coins that have passed through the many vicissitudes and tragedy of the world's history?

Lord Byron undoubtedly had such thoughts in his poetic mind when he wrote these inspiring lines:

The Isles of Greece! the Isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.

'Tis true, the glory of Greece and other great nations have passed away, but our little coins in which we take such pleasure and pride have survived—even unto this last.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
 { C.—Central illustration on note.
 { L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

(Editor's Note—Mr. Wismer's list of obsolete paper money is omitted in this issue. The Rhode Island list was completed in last month's issue, and next month we will begin the South Carolina list.)

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Medal

By HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

To many persons the title of the above society would indicate a religious organization of the Roman Catholic Church; but such is not the case. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia, was formed by those who were the "descendants of Irish parents by either side in the first degree," and their purpose was a purely social one. During the eighteenth century there were several societies started in Philadelphia by those of foreign birth or extraction, to keep in mind their traditions of the home-land, such as the Society of Ancient Britons, by Welshmen (1729); the St. George Society, composed of Englishmen (1729); the St. Andrew's Society, of Scotchmen (1749); the German Society (1764), for the relief of the poor and distressed German emigrants, and the Society of the Sons of St. George (1772).

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia was started in 1771 by Irishmen or those descended from Irishmen. Their purposes were purely social and membership was not limited to any religious faith. Protestants and many Quakers were members. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Richard Penn and James Logan, Jr. (both Quakers), John Dickinson, John Lardner, John Cadwalader, Judge Richard Peters, Gen. Anthony Wayne and many other similarly prominent men of the Quaker City were members. George Washington was proposed for membership, but having no Irish ancestors, the society got around that question in January, 1781, by "adopting" him, and he became a full-fledged member thereof.



In examining Benjamin Fuller's letter-book (1766-1780) at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the following was found:

Rules to be Observed by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

First. That the Society Shall Meet four times in the Year to wit, the 17th. of March. the 17th. of June the 17th. of September And the 17th. December. That Public Notice Shall be given by the Secretary, A week before the day of Each Meeting And that the Annual Meeting Shall be on the 17th. of March.

Second. That the Meeting on the 17th. of June Shall be Always Considered a Meeting of business. That no Strangers can be Admitted on that day. That the President & Vice President for the Ensuing year be then Elected by Ballot, & the President so Elected shall at any time before the Next Quarterly Meeting Call a Council to Consist of Eight Members Including the Vice Presidt. Treasurer & Secretary.

Third. That each Member shall furnish himself with a Gold Medal of the Value of three Guineas agreeable to the following description.—

On the Right HIBERNIA on the Left AMERICA In the center LIBERTY, Joining the hands of HIBERNIA & AMERICA, to be represented by the Usual Figures, of a Female Supported by a Harp for HIBERNIA . . . An Indian with his Quiver on his back, his bow Slung for AMERICA. Underneath UNITE. On the Reverse St. Patrick trampling on a Snake A cross in his hand drest in his Pontificals. The Motto HIER.

Fourth. That any Member (residing in the Province) neglectg. to Appear with his Medal at the Meeting on the 17th. March shall forfeit the Sum of 7/6 & for such neglect at any of the other Meetings the sum of 5/ Unless beyond the Sea & that such fine as well as all other fines shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer.

Fifth. That a number of Honorary Members not Exceeding ten May be Admitted.

Sixth. That the descendants of Irish Parents by either Side in the first degree, & the descendants of every Member Ad Infinitum Honorary Members excepted. Shall have a natural right of Application to be admitted Members of this Society.

Seventh. That the Honorary Members shall not have Privilege of voting on any Occasion neither Shall they be Subject to any Fines whatsoever.

Eighth. That any Person Desirous of becoming a Member shall signify his desire to the Secretary who is to give Notice to each Member ten days before the next Quarterly Meeting. Mentioning the Name of the person propos'd that the said person so proposed shall be balloted for at the said Meeting & that at all such Elections three Black Balls, shall exclude any Candidate—And that there can be no Election unless at a Meeting of twelve or more Members.

Ninth. That all fines shall be Disposed of at the Meetg. 17th June.

Tenth. That Each Member shall have a Privilege of asking a Stranger at his own Expence—that at the Annual Meeting the President shall have the Privilege of Asking any Number of Strangers he may think proper in the Name of the Society at the Expence of the Members then Met, but the Strangers, Introduced by him, at any Other Meeting (the Governor for the time being excepted) Shall be at his own Expence.

Eleventh. That any Member Refusing to pay his fines, on or before the first Meeting after such shall be Impos'd Shall be no longer Considered a Member unless being again Balloted for in the Usual Form.

Twelfth. That a Book Shall be kept by the Secretary containing the fair Minutes of the Proceedings, subject to the Inspection of Every Member.

Thirteenth. That Each Member be furnished with a Copy of these Rules, & that no person shall be consider'd a Member until he hath subscribed them.

The gold medal, so carefully described above, was ordered in 1772 from William Moore, goldsmith, of No. 4 Pater Noster Row, London, from dies ordered by the society, and cost three guineas, and the medal illustrated herewith is engraved on the edge "John Dickinson," showing his membership. It is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, having been presented by his descendant, Miss Maria Dickinson Logan.

Benjamin Fuller, whose carefully kept books are today preserved by the Historical Society, was a native of Cork and came to Philadelphia, where in 1766 he was a prominent merchant and kept an office for marine underwriting. He acted as secretary-treasurer of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; was vice-president in 1775 and president from 1776 to 1779.

Many of the originators of the society were members of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, that crack military organization which took such an active part in the Revolution, as well as all wars in which our country has been involved, and which acted as guard of honor for so many of our Presidents. The society took part in the parade of May 12th, 1803, to celebrate the acquisition of Louisiana.

It is not often that we are able to obtain such detailed information of medals issued over a century and a half ago. The writer had the gold medal belonging to John Lardner in his collection of war medals and decorations which was sold a few years ago, and in trying to regain possession thereof found it had been loaned by the owner to a friend for a St. Patrick's day celebration, when it was lost and has not as yet been found.

John Dickinson (1732-1808), whose medal is illustrated, was a member of the Colonial Congress of 1765, of the first Continental Congress of 1774, President of Pennsylvania 1782-85, of the Federal Convention of 1787, wrote the "Farmers Letters" in 1788, and was the founder of Dickinson College.

Many of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick joined the Hibernian Society which was organized in 1792 for purely philanthropic purposes.

FRANCE'S NEW NICKEL FIVE-FRANCS COUNTERFEITED.

The new nickel five-franc coins of France, which were illustrated in our issue of last month, are being extensively counterfeited, says a newspaper dispatch. One of the results has been that a notice has been posted over the tables in the Casino at Monte Carlo, which reads: "Five-franc coins not accepted for play." Much of this spurious money was staked on the tables, and as a consequence the Casino is reported to have lost more than \$50,000.

Oddly enough, the law against counterfeiting in France and Monaco applies only to banknotes, gold, silver and copper, and so long as real nickel is used, no one can be prosecuted for making counterfeit nickel coins. For this reason the Casino refuses five-franc pieces.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

PLANS FOR MARYLAND COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

What may be the opening wedge for a renewal of the series of commemorative half dollars has been attempted in Maryland. John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy during President Hoover's administration, a member of the A. N. A. and a prominent Baltimore collector, has urged Senators Goldsborough and Tydings of Maryland to lend their aid in securing the necessary legislation for a half dollar commemorating the Tercentenary of the landing of the Maryland colonists at St. Mary's City on March 25, 1634. Preparations are being made by the Maryland Tercentenary Committee for the proper observance of the occasion in the spring or early summer, and the committee is cooperating in the movement for the half dollar. An issue of 10,000 specimens will be asked in the bill. The bill has passed the Senate.

The last issue of commemorative half dollars was the Captain Cook, or Hawaii, piece in 1928. A second issue of the Oregon Trail half dollar was also struck in 1928.

An effort was made in 1930 to have a half dollar issued commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase, and a bill authorizing the issue passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Hoover, and the veto was upheld by the House by a large majority. In his veto message President Hoover said that the practice of issuing such

commemorative coins, to be sold at a profit, was "a misuse of our coinage system." At that time several other proposals looking to the issue of commemorative coins were under consideration, and all were abandoned. Since then an effort has been made to revive the practice, but none of the bills has passed Congress, except that for the Washington quarter dollar of 1932, which was struck for general circulation and cannot be classed as belonging to the series.

What action President Roosevelt will take if the bill for the Maryland issue reaches him is problematical.

BRAZIL'S MEDAL OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1930.

The medal illustrated here was struck by order of the Provisional Government of Brazil in commemoration of the revolution of 1930, which deposed the legal President, Dr. Washington Luis, from his office.

The obverse of the medal shows a "Pau-Brasil" tree, which grows in the Brazilian forests and is famous for its hard wood. This tree is spreading its protecting branches across the country, whilst its roots are partially exposed, as if unrooted by the revolution. The tree symbolizes the Brazilian nationality which, in answer to Dr. Getulio Vargas' call in October, 1930, got to its feet in order to save Brazil (*De pé pelo Brasil*).



On the reverse a radio sends out to the whole country the augural message of the constructing, unifying and nationalizing spirit which led up to the great event and which is expressed in the words: "Tudo pelo Brasil" (Everything for Brazil); "Todos pelo Brasil" (Everybody for Brazil); "Nada sem o Brasil" (Nothing without Brazil); "Nada contra o Brasil" (Nothing against Brazil).

Of this medal 1022 have been struck, viz.: One in gold for the National History Museum; 21 in silver for the museums of the different Brazilian States, and 1000 in bronze for the public. (Specimen for illustration and the A. N. A. collection from Chas. A. Baumain, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, a member of the A. N. A.).

IS THIS A COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR?

We are in receipt of a communication from a Chicago member of the A. N. A., stating that he has received a letter which reads as follows:

"This is to advise you that on April 20, 1934, the American Legion of Texas will begin to release for general circulation Federal Government issue, silver 50c. pieces, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the State of Texas. This coin is to be known as the Texas Centennial issue. Obverse, picture of the Alamo and a five-point star effect. On the other, "Abe Harrison Post, No. 174, Georgetown, Texas."

HITLER'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

The first anniversary of Hitler's accession to the Chancellorship of Germany was celebrated by the issue of a medal, which was placed on sale to the public. It measures 30mm. in diameter.

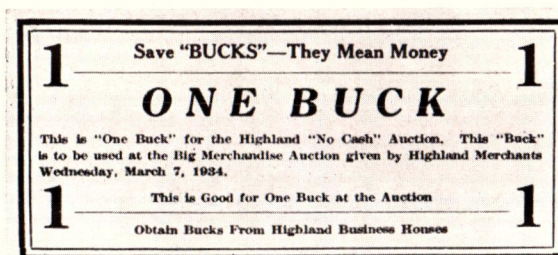


The obverse has a profile portrait of Hitler. The inscription surrounding is "Reichs Kanzler Adolf Hitler." The reverse has the inscription (translation) "One People, One State, One Leader." The central device is an eagle's head upon a swastika, the date, "1933," below. Surrounding this are the dates, "January 30, March 5, March 21, November 12." The medal was designed by Franz Beyer.

J. deL.

HIGHLAND, ILLINOIS, HAS NOVEL CURRENCY.

John H. Snow, of St. Louis, Mo., sends us a set of currency that was used in a novel way at Highland, Ill. The set consists of one, five, ten and twenty bucks. All are the same except for the denomination and color of the paper. The one buck is illustrated. Writing about the currency, Mr. Snow says:



"This was an advertising stunt. Several of the merchants and local stores donated a considerable number of articles of food, clothing, hardware, jewelry, etc., and then for six weeks gave out these bucks with each purchase at their stores. A 50-cent purchase was supposed to be the minimum amount to entitle the buyer to receive one buck. On March 7 an auction sale, at which only these paper bucks were used, was held, at which all the various articles of food, clothing, etc., which had previously been donated by the dealers were sold. This method was new to me, and as these bucks were undoubtedly a medium of exchange and used for money, I thought you might be interested."

OREGON INSURANCE COMPANY ISSUES MEDAL.

In commemoration of the Oregon Mutual Life Insurance Company's Silver Jubilee Anniversary, 1906-1931, a medal has been struck by the Medallie Art Co., New York.

Believing that the historical background of the people whom the company, the pioneer mutual life insurance of the West, was destined to serve should be memorialized, the officers commissioned Avard Fairbanks, a noted sculptor, to design a medal embodying this idea, symbolizing the ideals which characterize the Company. He created "The Will To Achieve" medal, which is not only an ideal company emblem but also a work of the highest medallie art.

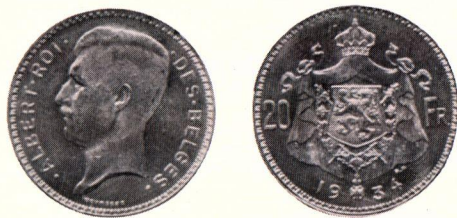


Especially for the officers of the company 16 medals were struck in silver and 1000 were struck in bronze and presented to friends of the company.

The medal is struck in bronze and measures 70mm. in diameter. (Specimen for illustration from Carl J. Wicklund, Portland, Ore.).

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Belgium—Perhaps the last issue of coins to bear the portrait of King Albert of Belgium is the 20-franc silver piece dated 1934, illustrated here. It will be recalled that the Belgian King met an untimely death a few weeks



ago while mountain climbing. The inscription on this coin is in French. A portion of this issue has the inscription in Flemish, a common practice in Belgium.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The April, 1909 issue of *The Numismatist* contained the following articles: "Some Notes on the Coins of Morocco"; "Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie's Great Collection to Be Sold in May"; "Corean Modern Copper Coins"; "The Idler-Granberg 1804 Dollar"; "Alchemistic Coins and Medals." The usual departments are continued. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of 29 applicants for membership. The official call for the 1909 Montreal convention of the A. N. A. appears in this issue.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TURN IN GERMANY'S FATE.

A medal that is being offered and sold in some quarters as a five-franc piece is illustrated here. It was not issued as a coin, but as a medal in commemoration of the turn in Germany's fate. A circular issued in Germany describing the medal reads as follows:



"The national rise and unification of Germany has received symbolic expression in a special commemorative medal. The Bavarian and Prussian State Mints have struck a medal commemorating the turn in Germany's fortunes in honor of Imperial Chancellor Adolf Hitler, from the outstanding design of the well-known sculptor, Prof. Oskar Gloeckler. On the obverse it shows a life-like profile of Adolf Hitler, and on the reverse the Prussian Eagle in forceful ascent, emblematic of the new rise of the German people. There are two editions: 5-mark size in silver, 900 fine, and in bronze."

Photograph for illustration from Frank Schmiegl, Blue Island, Ill.

JEWISH HALF SHEKEL SHOWN ON MASONIC PENNY.

Empire Chapter, No. 170, Royal Arch Masons, of New York City, has recently issued a new penny bearing on the reverse the designs of both the obverse and reverse of a Jewish half shekel, which is illustrated here. A circular has been issued by the Chapter in connection with the penny, in part as follows:



"The shekel of silver originally was a weight of great antiquity among the Jews. It was approximately the size of an American nickel, about twice the thickness, average weight about 220 Troy grains, and rather irregular in shape and thickness. Its value is usually estimated at about fifty cents. The half shekel was of approximately the same size as our dime, about three times its thickness and weighing 110 grains. There were also shekels of gold and copper and of various designs.

"It is never safe in dealing with expressions used in the Old Testament and other ancient documents regarding large sums of money or equivalents, especially in precious metals, to endeavor to translate them into present-day values. The Oriental mind has a habit of extravagance in description;

also it must be borne in mind that we are without definite data as to the value of precious metals at this remote period or their corresponding purchasing power.

"Previous to the Babylonish exile, the Hebrews had no regular stamped money, their currency generally consisting of uncoined shekels which they measured out to one another in trade. The earliest specimen of coined shekel of which we know is of the coinage of Simon Maccabaeus who reigned from B. C. 143-B. C. 135.

"The design on our New Penny is an exact replica of a Jewish half shekel of silver, of which the original is in the collection of The American Numismatic Society of New York.

"The central device on the face of this coin consists of a cup or chalice ornamented with jewels. This device has been interpreted by some authorities to symbolize the Pot of Manna. It is circumscribed by Hebrew characters of that period. The interpretation of these characters reading from right to left is Chatzi ha-Shekel (Half Shekel). The characters Shenath-Shelosh (year three), above the cup, indicate either the year of coinage or the third year of the reign.

"The central device on the reverse of this coin, a twig with three buds, has also been considered to represent a triple lily. It is also circumscribed by Hebrew characters which reading from right to left are interpreted Jerushalaim ha-kedoshah (Jerusalem the Holy). It has been suggested by some that the Rod of Aaron may have been the inspiration for this twig, but this opinion is by no means universal. A beaded rim completes the design on each face of the coin.

"Authorities differ as to the exact date of the issuance of this particular coin, one group contending that it was struck in the reign of Simon Maccabaeus, B. C. 143-B. C. 135; another smaller group claiming that it was coined in the third year of the First Revolt Against Rome, A. D. 66-A. D. 70, which would bring the date around A. D. 68-69."

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Manchukuo—A copper fen, dated 1933. There is also a half fen of the same design.

AS TO REPRINTING OUR SIX EARLY VOLUMES.

Such objections as have been advanced in opposition to reprinting the first six volumes of *The Numismatist* have been based on the feeling that it would be unfair to those who have paid a big price for these early volumes in order to own a complete set of the magazine, and that by reprinting them the value of the originals would be depreciated. We do not believe this argument is sound.

In the first place, we do not know how many sets of originals are in existence, but it is probable that at least some of them are owned by original subscribers and hence have cost their owners only the subscription price, or \$6 for the six volumes.

In the second place, reprints of a book or magazine do not, as a rule, have any effect on the price or value of the original. A late edition of any of the standard works of well-known authors can be had for a dollar each, while a copy of the first edition of many of them sell at prices running into three or four figures. A printed copy of the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" can be had anywhere almost for the asking, yet Key's original

manuscript of the song sold recently for \$25,000 or \$30,000. No one would pretend to say that a restrike of a coin would lessen the value of an original.

Lest the position of the editor be misunderstood (as it apparently has been in some quarters) he desires to state that he is not "sold" to the project of reprinting these early volumes. He knows, as others know who have attended conventions of the A. N. A., that the matter has been frequently discussed, and much more interest was disclosed on these occasions than is being shown at present. Until recently the cost of printing has been largely guesswork. When a definite price was submitted to the editor he merely passed it on to the officers of the A. N. A. and to the readers.

As to the present value of a complete set of the original six volumes we are somewhat in the dark. There are few records of public sales. Occasionally a set changes hands at private sale, and the price paid is not disclosed. About fifteen years ago the A. N. A. purchased a set for its library and the price paid was \$30 or \$35. This was considered a very low price. A few years ago a bound set was offered the editor for \$75.

What is perhaps an exceptional case of the sale of a complete set of the magazine from 1888 to 1930 has recently been reported to us. The set is de luxe bound and in perfect condition. The purchaser, who does not desire his name used, writes as follows:

"The price paid may be arrived at from different angles, as I traded a complete and perfect Panama-Pacific set (five pieces), \$50 round, \$50 octagonal, \$2½, \$1 gold and 50-cents silver, for the set. Although the coins did not cost me but slightly over \$400, they have sold at from \$500 to \$600."

THE ROOSEVELT INAUGURATION MEDAL.

The Roosevelt inauguration medals were struck at the Philadelphia mint during March. They are in bronze and measure three inches in diameter. The designs are by John R. Sinnock, engraver at the mint.

The obverse has a profile portrait of President Roosevelt facing right. The inscription surrounding is "Franklin Delano Roosevelt President of the United States." The reverse has an eagle with outstretched wings standing upon a shield and fasces. The shield separates "Inaugurated March 4, 1933."

Bearing the number "1," the first of the medals was presented to the President. The next five, also numbered, go to the Director of the Mint, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, for distribution. Official distribution will take the entire 500, but after that many more will be struck for public sale.

Book Reviews

THE TRIPOLIS HOARD OF FRENCH SEIGNORIAL AND CRUSADER'S COINS. By Dorothy H. Cox. New York, American Numismatic Society (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 59.) 1933. vi, 61 pp. 8 pl. 2 maps. \$1.50.

We have here a description of a practically (though not entirely) complete hoard of about 3500 silver and billon coins, chiefly deniers, buried about 1221 A. D., and dug up about 1929 near Tripolis, in Syria. There can be little doubt that this was once the cash of some Crusader of prominence, who was also probably a Frenchman. The pieces are almost equally divided between the issues of the great nobles of France from their mints at home, and of the European rulers who reigned over the Christian states set up during their invasion of the Holy Land. A single coin of a King of France, and one of a Mahometan prince are the exceptions that prove the rule. It is admitted that a few coins had been taken from the hoard before it was obtained by its present possessor, but these must have been at random, for the coins were uncleaned, and, barring the most unusual chances, we can assume that we have a practically full knowledge of the currencies in the possession of our nobleman. But it is assumed that the owner planned to return to Europe, and had got rid of all copper money (which would have been uncurrent in the West) and probably of all the basest billon coins,

too, including the counterfeits and "barbarous imitations" which one might expect, but seem to be lacking.

No less than 1046 of the coins are deniers issued by the counts of Pen-thievre at Guingamp, which were a popular coinage of commerce in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The other pieces are pretty well varied—the French including many from Brittany, Anjou, Donzy, Poitou (coins of Richard the Lion Heart of England) and Burgundy being fairly numerous, and scattering pieces from many other French dominions and towns being present. Among these last are "unpublished" types from LaMarche, Mauleon, and Chateaudun.

The coins struck in the East include many of Cyprus, of Jerusalem, several of Damiatta, Beyrout, and Antioch—and one piece of Tripolis (near which the hoard was found—ample evidence it was not the property of a native of that place). The author has interspersed a number of comments of a numismatic and historical nature in her work. The note on page 10, putting the query about the coins of William of Chauvigny for Deols and Issoudun, "Can their rarity be explained as a special issue struck for the Crusades?" has little point, since these coins are apparently rare in the find itself (four in all)! On pages 44 and 53 "dies" must mean "pairs of dies." The discussion of the apparently intentional obliteration of crosses by Moslem fanatics is all too brief on page 29, and the reference to it on page 15 not clear until one does reach the later discussion. But one cannot complain of much else in the volume.

There are brilliant suggestions. That on page 18 about the probable establishment of the mint at the Abbey of Charroux after his return from the Crusades—since this is of all his mints alone unrepresented in the Tripolis hoard—has a logical appeal that will carry practical certainty of its correctness into the mind of the critical numismatic historian. The suggestion that Amaury of Cyprus coined in his dead brother's name until he had a kingly title himself is brilliant. And the query about the absence of a coinage at Jerusalem while Manuel reigned at Constantinople being perhaps indicative of the suzerainty of that Emperor being recognized at Jerusalem is one that may well provoke a special study.

T. O. MABBOTT.

1232 Madison Ave., New York City.

TWO HOARDS FROM MINTURNO. By Edward T. Newell. New York (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 60), American Numismatic Society. iv, 38 pp., 5 pl. \$1.00.

The series of publications of finds made by American archaeological expeditions is continued in this little volume, which deals exhaustively (as far as is possible in the present state of our knowledge) with two small hoards of coppers found by the scholars of the Pennsylvania University Museum at Minturno, which was anciently Minturnae in Latium. We all know that Mr. Newell is a master of numismatic research methods and delights in overcoming difficulties. The present hoards presented a good many, and these have been met, even to the restoration by the new electrical process of most of the badly corroded pieces of the first hoard to such a degree that all the 61 pieces could be identified. Both hoards are of course actually complete, and of exactly known provenance, and those who know the literature of such matters know how rare is a combination of these happy circumstances, or even one of them!

The first hoard of 61 bronze coins of the early Republican period was apparently the savings or perhaps the cash box of a small trader in the forum. From the position in which it was found and the state of the coins it is suggested that it was lost in a fire which destroyed his shop, since the coins seem to have been through a fire. Now Livy tells us the temple of Jupiter at Minturnae was struck by lightning in B. C. 207, and both it and the shops about the forum suffered thus in B. C. 191. Now nothing is said of a fire in the latter case, but why mention the striking of these small buildings alone, unless there were a conflagration? It is tempting of course to assume these coins were lost in the second disaster, but it must also be recalled that a third fire is not beyond the range of possibility, for fires in ancient wooden shops were common enough. The coins are all such as are assigned to the mints of Rome and the lesser Italian cities under her dominion, and include pieces of the sextantal and uncial reductions, but no

coins with magistrates' names. The find confirms the new late date assigned by Mattingly to these bronze coinages as a late date. But it is too soon to say how much these pieces argue against his new exact dating to 187 B. C. for the sextantal bronze. (Mr. Newell mentions this—and it may be said here we hope to review the new and very important work of Mattingly and Robinson on the Date of the Denarius in these columns next month). Another problem is raised by the presence of specimens in the find of the bronze with KA in monogram and ear of corn as symbol in the hoard. These pieces were always assigned to Capua, but because often struck on Sicilian or Sardinian coins, have now been assigned by Dr. Bonazzi to Catania, and by Dr. Taramelli to Carales (Cagliari) in Sardinia. Mr. Newell points out that the presence at Minturno argues more for the old attribution to Capua. But it should be recalled that our ideas about the tendency of copper coins to remain near the place of mintage is partly based on the fact that copper and bronze is usually more or less a local currency, and token, depending on the issuing authority for value. But this early Roman bronze with KA was surely, whatever the mint, a regular state issue, and an important one, since it seems to have included the rare dupondius denomination; and it also was money by metal content, so that the evidence of place of discovery, and of the overstriking on other money must be weighed in the light of peculiar circumstances. Final decision should be held in abeyance, but the old ascription to Capua seems to me not yet really disallowed by the arguments of recent scholars, whose own local feeling may well have predisposed them (perhaps unconsciously) to believe in the newer attributions; this, especially, since the coins are found very widely distributed. I certainly feel Capua, Catania, and a Sardinian mint have claims still to be ranked in that order only.

The second hoard, which dates from the fifth century A. D., includes coins from the time of the sons of Constantine to those of Valentinian III, and a few crude pieces which may be local, barbarous, or criminal imitations. These pieces are wretched and unattractive, hence they have been little collected or studied, and some "novelties" are in this little find of nearly 200 pieces. Some pieces intentionally cut in half were present, an early instance of a custom well known in the Middle Ages.

T. O. MABBOTT.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND FINANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1675 TO 1758—One of the most complete historical publications with prefatory documents yet published is this new work issued at the end of 1933 by the recently abolished Dominion Board of Historical Publications in Canada. Any numismatic student interested in Nova Scotia, in Canada or the New England States of the United States of America cannot very well be without this book and the original research which is placed at the disposal of everyone having it in their possession.

The late Dr. Adam Shortt, who did so much research of value for Canadian history, selected the documents for this work. These were revised and edited by Gustave Lanctot. V. O. Johnston is the author of a 49-page introduction, which sketches the background and the history of money in Nova Scotia during the period covered by documents. There are 495 documents included in the main body of the book. An index of 19 pages completes what is a valuable source of reference of students of this period.

The book with 495 pages in addition to the introduction previously referred to has been issued in a limited edition, and any member of the Association can secure a copy from the King's Printer at Ottawa as long as the edition lasts. The price charged is the nominal amount of \$2.00.

As one reads through the pages of these interesting and historical documents, "pieces-of-eight" and "the Acadia of Evangeline" come forcibly to life again. We read of the effect of Massachusetts paper money, Acadian card money withdrawn, prohibition of card money in Acadia, exchange value between New England money and sterling, how the troops were paid, the scarcity of money and the excessive prices, methods of accounting and financing at Annapolis Royal. Other documents deal with scarcity of money in Massachusetts, exchange at 120 per cent., trading licenses from Indians, specia, codfish or bills in payment, the purchase of coins to pay troops, difficulty of supplying Nova Scotia with money.

The introduction is particularly well written and very easily read, while

the facts have been carefully checked to be historically correct. The documents have been carefully chosen and are very complete. A copy of this very interesting book has been presented to the library of our Association by the Archives of the Dominion of Canada.

J. D. FERGUSON.

Rock Island, Que., Canada.

THE HOE MONEY OF MEXICO.

I have read with much interest and considerable surprise the article in the February issue of *The Numismatist*, headed, "The Hoe Money of Mexico," by Dr. A. F. Pradeau, of Los Angeles. There are many young collectors throughout the world who depend largely on *The Numismatist* for information on odd and curious medias of exchange; in fact, in many cases it is the only information they have, and it behooves those of us who contribute to this publication to see that the statements made are historically correct.

Dr. Pradeau's conclusions are so obviously at variance with the facts that I do not feel that they should stand without correction.

It is surprising to read his article and to find that he quotes various authors who specifically state that "pieces of copper in the form of a letter 'T' were also used as currency," and, "this is the form of copper coin that was used in New Spain," etc. Then he goes on to state: "My opinion is that these curiously shaped pieces were and are pottery instruments, varying in the size to better mold the rapidly revolving or stationary masses of pliable clay."

In view of the fact that the Indians of Mexico and Central America never learned nor discovered the use of a wheel, either for shaping pottery or for any other purpose, until after the Spanish Conquest, and as these T-shaped pieces are admittedly of origin much before the Spanish Conquest, the writer cannot understand how Dr. Pradeau can make such a statement.

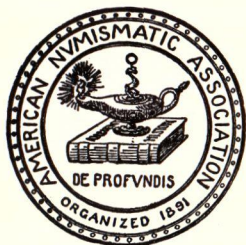
In view of the fact that hundreds of these small T-shaped coppers, ranging from 1 inch long to 14 inches long, have been found, and in view of the recent discovery of specimens which are as thin as paper and could not possibly have been used for any utilitarian purpose, and, as many writers have specifically stated that they were the money used by the Indians, I do not understand why anyone should go out of their way to try to prove that they were not a part of their monetary system. To those who are interested in this subject I might say that there is now ready for publication a book covering all the medias of exchange used by the Indians of Mexico and Central America, covering not only the T-shaped coppers but the use of cacao beans, jade beads, tin, stone, feathers, gold dust, and many other materials.

Those of us who are interested in the odd and curious medias of exchange are always glad to have information from the pen of our fellow members, but I feel that inasmuch as there are many who depend on *The Numismatist* for such information, and who firmly believe that anything so published is true, we should be careful not to make statements that are at variance with the known facts. That some of these odd-shaped taus or T-shaped coppers are now used for shaping pliable masses of clay on a revolving wheel cannot be questioned, as they are undoubtedly now being used for that purpose as well as for the purpose of scraping hides; but this is because many of these coppers are being found in burial mounds and the natives have put them to use. If these pieces were designed and made for tools and only adopted in an emergency as medias of exchange, from the number that are found, everyone in all of Mexico and Central America must have either been in the pottery-making or hide-scraping business, which is hardly likely.

HOWARD D. GIBBS.

1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

From a subscriber in Jersey City, N. J.: "Enclosed is my renewal for the coming year. I have found it to be very educational and get great enjoyment from it."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1934.

- 4398 James Winthorpe, 87 Bradley Avenue, East Haven, Conn.
 4399 Joseph A. Frayne, 74 Hudson Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.
 4400 J. K. Higbie, 105 South Grove Street, Newark, N. J.
 4401 William F. Majory, Jr., 4705 44th Street, Woodside, N. Y.
 4402 A. H. Leatherman, 179 Mechanic Street, Doylestown, Pa.
 4403 William L. Hoerning, 645 First Street, La Salle, Ill.
 4404 Chase Bank Coin Society, Robert W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
 4405 Birtwell Stafford, P. O. Box 807, Fall River, Mass.
 4406 R. C. Davis, 89 Spruce Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 4407 V. L. Stover, 1222 Maryland Blvd., S. W., Canton, Ohio.
 4408 Col. Laurence H. Gardner, 74 Lincoln Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4409 New Castle Coin Club, E. B. Hawkins, Treas., Care Union National Bank, New Castle, Pa.
 4410 Arthur J. Fecht, 1211 Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas.
 4411 Frank W. Crane, 333 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4412 Henry A. Alexander, 1116 First National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 4413 Edward L. Hardeman, 720 West Church Street, Elmira, N. Y.
 4414 Walter F. Webb, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.
 4415 Charles T. Larkins, 105 East 6th Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.
 4416 Karl Stecher, Prof. Law, University of Louisville, School of Law, 312 Armory Place, Louisville, Ky.
 4417 John B. Sunt, P. O. Box 92, Weyerhausen, Wis.
 4418 Charles J. Roese, 1250 Sunset View Drive, Akron, Ohio.
 4419 Walter F. Kaplan, 940 Jackline Drive, Burlingame, Cal.
 4420 John Natoli, 8 Ross Avenue, Norwich, N. Y.
 4421 Howard H. Davis, 75 Davis Street, Danbury, Conn.
 4422 Carl Raskin, P. O. Box 2553, Dallas, Texas.
 4423 Joseph Woerndle, Sherlock Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 4424 Charles C. Stump, 1828 Yecker Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 1, 1934. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the May issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by.
Mrs. Arline F. Lehrenkraus (General), 121 Whitehall Blvd., Garden City, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser F. C. C. Boyd
Edward N. Smith (American only, uncirculated or proof), 114 North Palm Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
O. R. Sweet (U. S. Half Dollars), P. O. Box 545, Springfield, Ill.	Paul H. Ginther Harry T. Wilson
William F. Grieb (German), 340 Jefferson Street, Hartford, Conn.	Louis F. Gardella Harry T. Wilson
Southgate Jones (United States Gold Coins), Depositors National Bank, Durham, N. C.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
John E. Lenker (Miscellaneous), 310 North 8th Street, Sunbury, Pa.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Utica Coin Club, F. Harrington, Sec'y.-Treas., 249 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.	William P. Donlon Harry T. Wilson
Herbert E. Rowold (General), 1307 East Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.	Nelson T. Thorson Harry T. Wilson
W. L. Seelbach (American Coins), 2320 South Overlook Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.	C. J. Molnar Harley L. Freeman
Arthur B. Gary (United States Coins and General), 1121 Demphle Avenue, Dayton, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Leo Wolkowsky (American and Foreign), 1463 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Julius Gutttag George H. Blake

Mrs. Auguste Langenbuch (British, German, Russian),	Harry T. Wilson
R. F. D. 4, Denison, Iowa	J. Henri Ripstra
V. L. Belt (United States Coins),	Wallace T. Miller
127 Lovejoy Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa	Harry T. Wilson
S. W. Tirrell (United States Coins),	R. H. Gunnis
Care First Natl. Trust & Sav. Bank, San Diego, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson
Hubert L. Polzer (General),	L. A. Burmeister, Jr.
1132 West Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson
Kenneth B. Osborn (American Coins),	Julius Gutttag
132 Brackett Road, Newton, Mass.	Shepard Pond
D. B. Fiske (Commemorative),	Moritz Wormser
Oak Grove, La.	Harry T. Wilson
Roy S. Kroman (U. S. Coins and Paper Money),	Philip C. Stevens
4042 North Mozart Street, Chicago, Ill.	Laurence Josephson
Madison Coin Club, Donald P. Newton, Sect'y.,	Harry T. Wilson
207 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.	J. Henri Ripstra
George Smith (General),	Lee F. Hewitt
Excelsior, Minn.	Laurence Josephson
Joe J. Risch (General),	Harry T. Wilson
929 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind.	J. Henri Ripstra
C. C. Shroyer (General),	D. G. Tiffany
1016 West Woodruff Avenue, Toledo, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
John E. Smenner (General),	Moritz Wormser
Dinglewood, Columbus, Ga.	Harry T. Wilson
Ray M. Davis (General),	O. P. Eklund
1028 West Chelan Avenue, Spokane, Wash.	Harry T. Wilson
F. Cecil Raithel (American and Foreign),	F. C. Clarke
612 East Capitol Avenue, Jefferson City, Mo.	Harry T. Wilson
George Kadin (Old Coins),	L. A. Burmeister, Jr.
943 North Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson

Mr. John Fellows, 248 Trumbull Street, San Francisco, Cal., died December 20, 1933.

Mr. E. Hallenbeck, of 751 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., died in November, 1933.

Changes of Address.

Edgar A. Musser, from 539 Pershing Avenue, Lancaster, Pa., to 450 South Shippen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Rev. George A. Sowash, from New Wilmington, Pa., to R. F. D. 1, Zephyrhills, Fla.

C. H. Martin, from Revenue Office, R. F. D. 3, Lancaster, Pa., to Lititz Pike, R. F. D. 3, Lancaster, Pa.

Karl Stecher, from Mercer University, School of Law, Macon, Ga., to University of Louisville, School of Law, 312 Armory Place, Louisville, Ky.

Bert D. Janes, from P. O. Box 547, Portola, Cal., to 706 47th Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

T. A. Frandi, from 2417 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., to 2214 Bellevue Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Ernest F. Slater, from 938 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., to United States Navy Recruiting Station, Postoffice Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

Edgar H. Adams, from Bayville, N. Y., to Hotel Times Square, 43rd Street & Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Deo Edwards, from Care Electric Hotel, Oregon City, Ore., to Care Tourist Hotel, Oregon City, Ore.

Thad M. Kuharski, from 2456 North Humboldt Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., to 1818 North Pulaski Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John G. Watson, from 19223 Maple View Ave., Detroit, Mich., to 11645 Mendota Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Philip G. Sutton, from 2649 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 4851 Broadway, Uptown Station, Chicago, Ill.

E. T. Wallis, from 805 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 832 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry D. Chapman, from 2653 East 115th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, to 2588 East 130th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

NEW A. N. A. DISTRICT SECRETARIES APPOINTED.

Nelson T. Thorson, President of the A. N. A., announces the appointment of the following District Secretaries to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rud. Kohler, of New York City:

For Lower New York State, Joseph Barnet, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Upper New York State, Robert H. Lloyd, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

In addition to the above the following have also been appointed:

For California, Ernest R. Wernstrom, P. O. Box 384, San Francisco, Cal.

For Kansas, H. E. Rowold, 1307 E. Brush Creek Blvd., Apt. 1, Kansas City, Mo.

For South Dakota, M. C. Tonderum, Worthing, S. D.

MR. FISHER'S SUPPLY OF INVITATION CARDS.

Charles H. Fisher, 922 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio—Received this morning your packet of invitations for membership in the A. N. A., and I want to compliment you on the thought. I was on the point of writing a new collector who made a big purchase at my recent sale, and I already have his card filled out and forwarded to him.

EXHIBIT AND LADIES' NIGHT OF THE CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

Announcement is made by the officers of the Chicago Coin Club that they will hold an annual exhibit and ladies' night on Saturday, May 19th, at 8 P. M., in the South Clubroom of the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago.

All members of the Chicago Coin Club, guests and visitors must make reservations in advance with Mrs. Thelma Miller, 659 Wrightwood avenue, Chicago, Telephone Mohawk 1959, sending 75c. per person.

The exhibits will be placed in the afternoon and early evening, and those wishing to exhibit must communicate promptly with the exhibit committee, consisting of Richard Rosholm, 3078 Elston Avenue, Chicago, or Rollo E. Gilmore, 35 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Telephone, Andover 2068. Kindly tell the committee the type of coins you wish to exhibit in order that the list of exhibits may be entered and printed on the program. There will be an auction, entertainment and buffet luncheon. The general committee consists of Lee F. Hewitt, chairman; Mrs. Thelma Miller, Harwood Frost, Elton Barger, Merrill Sheldon, Richard Rosholm, Lawrence Josephson and Rollo E. Gilmore.

NEW COIN CLUB IN KANSAS CITY.

A group of enthusiastic coin collectors of the Kansas City area met on March 6 and organized the "Heart of America Numismatic Association." It started off with lots of enthusiasm and optimism, and the prediction is that we will pass the 100 membership mark before the year is out. It will very shortly ask for membership in the A. N. A.

Officers were elected as follows: Herbert E. Rowold, president; Max H. Morganroth, treasurer, and Frank C. Ross, secretary.

FRANK C. ROSS.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs**DIRECTORY.**

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

- Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.
- Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club**—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.
- Brooklyn Coin Club**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
- California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City**—Meets third Monday of each month. R. W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.
- Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.
- Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1,008 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati Numismatic Association**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel. S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio**—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
- Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas**—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 4311 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas.
- Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- New Jersey Numismatic Society**—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.
- New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.
- Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.**—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.
- Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
- Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.
- The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio**—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 519 Garfield Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—12th meeting, February 14, President Kraus in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Klaif, Koopman, Kraus, Leeder, Snyderman, Tait and Werner. As guests, Messrs. Brown, Mayfield and Schnelling.

The members declined to accept Mr. Zamrycki's resignation from the club.

Mr. Schnelling was given a rising vote of thanks for his gift of one of the Colonial Stamp & Coin Co.'s coin catalogues to the club's library.

Mr. Mayfield also was given a rising vote of thanks for his donation of an illustrated list of "Canadian Bouquet Sous," by Courteau, to the club's library.

Mr. Klaif moved that the secretary be designated to accept gifts of numis-

matic material for auctioning for the benefit of the club's treasury, these gifts to be accepted only from members.

A membership committee was created and Messrs. Klaif, Kraus and Tait volunteered to work on it. This committee was also empowered to investigate the possibility of holding the club meetings in some semi-public place, which will be discussed at the next meeting.

The application for membership of Mr. Joseph Barnet, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, was acted upon and he was elected by acclamation.

Messrs. Mayfield and Schnelling applied for membership also and were unanimously elected.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Brown: Nickel 5-franc piece of France and 1933 U. S. half dollar; 25c., 50c. and \$1 scrip of Grant's Pass, Ore., signed with fingerprints.

Mr. Mayfield: 35 aluminum Nurnberg street-car tokens; 8 reales silver, 2 reales silver (thick planchet), 2 reales silver (thin planchet), 2 reales copper and 1 real copper, coins of the Morelos revolution in Mexico.

Mr. Schnelling: Penny of Henry III, 1216; shilling of Queen Elizabeth, 1558; widow's mite of King David; Napoleon 5-franc piece, 1811, struck in Bordeaux; proof U. S. dollar of 1796; Guatemala pattern peso, silver, of Carrera, unique, and many other fine coins.

Mr. Snyderman: 1486 thaler of Sigismund of Tyrol; half crown of Oliver Cromwell, dated 1658.

Mr. Tait: 2 pattern half dollars in aluminum of 1870, A.-W. 926 and 932; 4 pattern Trade dollars of 1873, A.-W. 1308, 1324 and two not listed; 6 pattern dollars of 1878-79, A.-W. 1559, 1562, 1565, 1569, 1598 and 1606.

Mr. Werner: Eighth medal issued by the Society of Medallists.

The secretary distributed to all those present a Union Pacific token commemorating the new stream-lined train.

The next meeting, March 14th, will be held at the home of Isadore Snyderman, 3130 East 7th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interested collectors are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—13th meeting, March 14, President Kraus in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Klaif, Kraus, Mayfield, Snyderman, Tait and Werner. As guests, Messrs. Deas, Haskell, Lenker, Schmidt and St. Martin.

Messrs. Klaif and Tait reported on the formation of a coin club at Seth Low Junior High School by some of the students.

Messrs. Klaif and Tait then reported on their investigations in trying to find a suitable semi-public meeting place. Mr. Tait's report was very favorable.

A letters from President Thorson of the A. N. A. was read.

Mr. Mayfield donated 5 pieces of paper money to the club for sale by auction for the benefit of the club's treasury.

Applications for membership were received from Messrs. Lenker and Schmidt.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Deas (who gave a talk about his coins): Sweden, riksdaler of 1544, hammered edge; Norway, riksdaler of 1637, hammered edge; Sweden, riksdaler of 1721, lettered edge; Sweden, riksdaler of 1821, lettered edge.

Mr. Lenker: Ceylon, copper 1/12 and 1/24 rupee, 1803.

Mr. Schmidt: Redeemed one dollar emergency scrip of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal.

Mr. Snyderman: Silver one-rouble pieces of all the Russian rulers except Ivan IV; gold 2 roubles of 1723, the first gold of Peter the Great; copper 10 kopek plate money of Peter I.

Mr. Mayfield: Cut and counterstamped coins of the West Indies.

Mr. Tait: Six pieces of jewelry made from coins.

The next meeting, April 11th, will be held at the home of Mr. Klaif, 2247 60th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interested collectors are invited to attend.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—February 6, 502nd meeting, President Foster presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Harzinski, Plumb, Foster, Horner, Lindboe, Sloane, Peake, Gillette, Kaufman, Liess, Potter, Kolb, G. J. Bauer, Sunday and Amberg. Guest, Walter Webb.

A communication from Mr. Markus was read by Mr. Foster, and the Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Markus his 1934 membership card.

The Association was presented, through G. J. Bauer, a token issued by the Chase National Bank, with the likeness on it of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury under Lincoln, which was sent to Mr. Bauer by Mr. Zerbe. The secretary was instructed to send Mr. Zerbe a letter of thanks.

The 22nd R. N. A. Presidential medals were displayed, and members wishing them were advised to see the Treasurer.

Mr. Webb, guest visitor for the evening, gave a brief talk on his lifelong hobby of shell collecting and his desire to become a coin collector.

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Sunday, who conducted the auction.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—February 20, 503rd meeting. President Foster presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Harzinski, Lindboe, Plumb, Amberg, Liess, Sloane, Parker, Sunday, Horner and G. J. Bauer. Guests, H. W. Plumb, Norman L. Harward, James B. Gilman and Walter Webb.

A letter of thanks was read from Howland Wood in regards to the medals sent him for the A. N. S. collection.

The matter of having a paper or talk on some subject for the coming meetings was discussed. The following members have consented to prepare such papers: Meeting of March 6, Dr. Parker, on "The Symbolism of the Double-Headed Eagle in Arms and Coinage"; March 20, Mr. Sunday, on "Transportation Tokens"; April 3, A. A. Kolb, on "Medals"; April 17, G. J. Bauer, on "Ancient Coins"; May 8, L. Liess; May 22d, G. J. Lindboe.

G. J. Bauer displayed some scrip sent him for the A. N. A. collection.

The application for membership of Walter F. Webb, of 202 Westminster Rd., was unanimously voted upon and Mr. Webb was elected to membership.

After the usual auction, the meeting was adjourned until March 6th.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—501st meeting, January 16, President Foster presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lindboe, Amberg, Luss, Parker, Becker, Gillette, Kolb, Foster, Plumb, Kaufman, Horner, Sloane, Sunday, Potter, G. Bauer and Harzinski. Guests: Charles Harward and Carleton Perry.

The application for membership of C. Carleton Perry, 603 Wellington avenue, was voted on and he was unanimously elected to membership.

A communication from Mr. Wood, of the A. N. S., was read by Mr. Foster, in regard to the R. N. A. Presidential medals needed to fill the A. N. S. collection. Mr. Foster was authorized to send the medals needed to complete that collection, also a token of the 500th meeting.

The question was brought up again in regard to meeting notices for the coming year. It was voted that notices would be sent only once a month, the one notice announcing both meetings.

G. J. Bauer gave an interesting talk on his recent visit to New York City and the auction that he attended.

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Sunday, who conducted the usual auction.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—180th meeting, February 7. Sixty-nine members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

The secretary read a letter from the Treasury Department giving the latest gold regulations. He also read a letter from the Chicago Lighting Institute relative to space available for a coin exhibit.

Edmund S. Amidon was elected to membership, and applications for membership were read from Wm. C. Taft, M. L. Kurtz, Paul S. Mitoro, W. E. Warren, Harry Boosel and A. W. Giersbach.

Mr. Hewitt reported on the possibility of having a special exhibit. After some discussion it was decided to have a one-day exhibit. Mr. Hewitt was asked to act as chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Mr. Rosholm reported the recent additions to the library and collections.

Mr. Sheldon read a very interesting paper on the coinage of the ancients, illustrating his paper with specimens from his collection.

A number of visitors who were present were introduced. Dr. Rackus gave an interesting talk on his exhibit. Mr. Boyer also gave a brief talk on the necessity of a medium of exchange.

Dr. Skeen, as chairman of the entertainment committee, then convened a school. The class was made up of all dealers and traders, and Mr. Davis acted as teacher. The class was quizzed on its knowledge of coins, and it was decided that the class knew its lesson.

Dr. Rackus raised the question of the availability of the library. Mr. Rosholm stated that arrangements are being made to place it in the Loop, and Mr. Boyer offered to print the list of the books so that each member of the club could have one.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Sheldon: A large collection of Greek and Roman coins.

Mrs. Miller: 11 pieces of Colonial paper money and a number of very fine Colonial cents and half cents.

Mr. Barger: 200 Civil War tokens and a collection of proof dollars.

Mr. Davis: Connecticut cents and some silver coins of Syracuse.

Mr. Jackson: 1795 \$10 gold piece, and a quarter of 1853 without arrows or rays.

Mr. Josephson: Three rare Byzantine gold coins.

Dr. Skeen: \$5 and \$25 tax warrant scrip of Gary, and a number of large bills, among which were an 1862 \$1 greenback, and silver certificates of the 1896 and 1917 issues.

Mr. Gilmore: A large collection of Washington medals.

Mr. Pentrelli: A series of large-size silver certificates, and a large collection of European silver coins.

Mr. Cederlund: A silver bar of Utah, containing 1.26 ozs. of silver; admission card to Wood's Minstrels counterstamped on a Peruvian two-real piece of 1805; a quarter of a Zacatecas Provisional eight-real piece, counterstamped P. B. in script, reverse counterstamped with an eagle, and around the edge "Nouvelle Orleans."

Dr. Rackus: Cowrie-shell money, jade and bell money from China, jade and feather money from Mexico, and cocoa-bean money from Central America.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—181st meeting, March 7. Sixty-five members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Wm. C. Taft, M. L. Kurtz, W. E. Warren, Harry Boosel and A. W. Giersbach were elected to membership.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. Gilmore, proposing a change in the constitution of the club to admit junior members without the payment of dues. Under the rules this must go over until the next meeting.

Mr. Hewitt, as chairman of the committee on arrangements for Exhibit Day, reported that plans had been made for a special exhibit and dinner to be held May 12 at the LaSalle Hotel, and asked for an appropriation of \$50 from the treasury. After some discussion the report was accepted.

In the absence of Dr. Skeen, Mr. Sheldon conducted the drawing. Contributions of about thirty lots were made by members of the club, and enough blank envelopes were added to make the number equal to the number present. Everyone drew a lot and the successful ones described their pieces.

Dr. Rackus spoke on German porcelain coins, illustrating his talk with his exhibit of 126 pieces.

Mr. Rosholm exhibited a medal of Rollo the Norman and gave an interesting talk on this great Norseman.

Mr. Boosel, Mr. Barger, Mr. Davis, Mr. Cederlund and Mrs. Josephson spoke briefly on their exhibits.

Mr. Cederlund raised the question of reprinting the early numbers of *The Numismatist*. After some discussion a vote was taken to test the sentiment of the club. The vote was overwhelmingly against the proposition, only three voting in favor of it.

The exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Rackus: 126 porcelain coins of Germany.

Mr. Cederlund: 32 satirical medals of Napoleon III.

Mrs. Miller: Set of small cents and a set of silver three-cent pieces.

Mr. Barger: Proof \$10 gold piece from the Denver Mint, and other gold coins, among which were 5 pesos, Argentine, 1889; 5 pesos, Chili; 5 roubles, Russia, and 4000 reis, Brazil.

Mr. Amidon: A set of all denominations of the coins of Salvador.

Mr. Boosel: Proof set of 1878.

Mr. Davis: 15-cent notes, red and green backs.

Mr. Josephson: Triple crown of Austria, 1614; eight double crowns of Austria, Tyrol and West Frisia, dated from 1604 to 1666.

Mr. Henningson, of Utah, also showed some fossil fish and spoke briefly on them.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—February 20. Ten members were present and three visitors. E. P. Morgan, president of the club, presided.

Mr. J. H. DuBose was voted to membership.

After a short business meeting an auction sale was held with Roy Ketchum acting as auctioneer.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—March 6. E. P. Morgan, president of the club, presided. There were nine members present and eight visitors.

After a short period of appraising coins brought in by visitors the meeting was called to order.

After a short business meeting a paper was read on Swedish plate money, with an exhibit by J. H. Hardwick.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—February 15. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. A. McGlamery, president, with the following members present: Messrs. Schultz, Morton, Cassidy, Butler, Murray Brooks, Chester Brooks, Joyner, Holliday, Lloyd, Mehl and Parker.

W. F. Parker and J. M. Williams, who were visitors at this meeting, were elected to membership.

Louis Wittkower was a visitor. Mr. Wittkower is the president of the coin collectors' club at the Forest Avenue High School. This club is made up of a group of boys of high school age who are interested in coins.

The program for the evening was "My Most Interesting Coin, Bill or Medal," each member to bring his own specimen.

Mr. Lloyd, who was chairman of the program, read a very interesting paper on the old Spanish Pillar Dollar.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lloyd: Spanish milled dollar of 1760.

Mr. Mehl: Rarest P mint half dollar of 1796 with sixteen stars.

Mr. Butler: Square and scalloped-edge coins from Ceylon and Strait Settlements.

Mr. McGlamery: Lincoln medal.

Mr. Schultz: Five-cent fractional currency with an inverted back.

Mr. Cassidy: Colonial currency from Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Mr. M. Brooks: Five different types of American half dollars.

Mr. C. Brooks: Lusitania medal; Russian five kopeks; English penny and twopence.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—March 8. Present, Messrs. Dunnigan, Kerr, Gibbs, Drew, Keitzer, Eastwood, McIlrath, Sallach, Reinhart, Hunt and Barker. Visitors, Ervin C. Moudy, James R. Smith, Eugene P. Voith and Mr. Chas. A. Kays. Mr. Dunnigan, the president, in the chair.

Mr. Hunt read an interesting paper on the "Mints of France." The paper showed the large number of mints that had existed in France since the middle of the sixteenth century. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hunt for his effort and research in preparing this topic.

Applications for membership were received from E. C. Moudy, J. R. Smith, E. P. Voith and C. A. Kays.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Dunnigan: U. S. \$20 gold piece, St. Gaudens' design, 1907, and proof \$20 gold piece of 1902.

Mr. Kerr: Ancient silver and bronze coins of Egypt and Greece.

Mr. McIlrath: Dollar-size coins of Peru, Cuba, Haiti, Brazil and the Republic of Central America.

Mr. Sallach: Large variety of silver and copper coins of Mexico, covering period between 1795 and 1926.

Mr. Barker: Scotland, Charles I, 12 shillings, by Falconer; William III, 5 shillings, and groat of David II.

Mr. Eastwood: England, several halfpenny-size tokens, and British colonial coins of Sierra Leone and the Ionian Islands.

Mr. Reinhart: U. S. half dollars, including several commemorative pieces.

Mr. Hunt: France, a tray of coins illustrating the paper on the "Mints of France," including one and two francs struck at the Castelsarsin mint during the late war.

Mr. Gibbs: Stone fei of Yap weighing 42 pounds, just received direct from Yap; "baluba" of Belgian Congo measuring only six inches across; "kiwi" bird feather money of Hawaii; Inca copper axe money, and Alaskan token for one dollar with gold nugget in center.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 26. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. In the absence of President Wardner, the chair was occupied by Vice-President Davis. Owing to an extremely severe snow-storm, the attendance was small, those present, besides Mr. Davis, being Messrs. Dewing, Blaney, Prior, Wheeler, F. O. Brown and Pond.

The attendance being so small, Mr. Wheeler proposed that the paper for the evening, "Pretenders to the Throne of France," by Mr. Pond, be held over until the next meeting. Those present concurred and the meeting was then adjourned.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 12. The following members were present: Dr. Henderson, Geo. Andrews, Fred Burton, C. A. Dunlap, O. H. Griffin, E. C. Henderson, Fred Jewett, H. M. Turner, W. A. Potter, A. F. McCrory and G. B. Evans. Visitors, W. E. Zipf, W. G. Hills, George Crooks and F. L. Brothers.

The society voted to hold its spring dinner meeting on April 23.

Messrs. McCrory, Turner and E. C. Henderson gave very interesting talks about how they became interested in collecting coins and their experiences, and how their membership in the society changed them from accumulators to intelligent collectors.

Fred Jewett, Fred Burton and Dr. Henderson were selected to prepare similar talks for the April 9th meeting.

After adjournment an auction was held.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—156th regular meeting, Feb. 14th. Twenty-nine members and guests were present, with President Budde in the chair.

Dr. Sargis gave a short talk on Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor, and showed some very fine coins to illustrate his talk.

Mr. Sikorski gave a short talk on money of the past and present.

Mr. John Cramer, a collector of Lincolniana, gave a very interesting talk on his hobby relating little known incidents in Lincoln's life, and showed a number of scarce photographs of the Great Emancipator.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Gregg: A large portrait of Lincoln.

Mr. Freeman: First National Gold Bank of San Francisco \$5 note, 1870 issue.

Mr. Aldrich: An early "Life of Washington," printed in 1812.

Mr. Gregor: 54 Washington and Lincoln items, notes, medals, tokens, etc.

Mr. Tidd: A number of steel engravings and etchings of Washington at different periods in his colorful career.

Dr. Sargis: Coins of Constantius I, Constantine the Great, Maximianus, Diocletian and other emperors.

Mr. Wetin: Washington cents with large and small eagles, half penny of 1793, and 1783 Independence cent.

Mr. Spencer: Types of early Roman Republican denarius, with and without moneyers' symbols; Greek bronze of Gela, Sicily, 479 B. C.

After a short auction the meeting adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—157th meeting, February 26. Meeting called to order by President Mosher. The following were present: Messrs. Walker, Taylor, Stoaks, Tracy, Hopkins, Draudt, Whittall, Mosher and Lloyd. Visitor, Mr. Tierney.

Mr. Tracy offered his resignation as secretary, which was accepted with regret. Mr. Lloyd acted as secretary pro tem.

Mr. Hopkins, treasurer, presented an additional report designed to show the account of the club tokens, their cost, distribution, inventory, etc.

Mr. Lloyd reported on the Junior Coin Club. Mr. Hopkins reported on the U. S. National Museum catalog.

After the adjournment the secretary noted these exhibits:

Mr. Mosher: 36 Colonial and Continental notes from $\frac{1}{3}$ of a dollar to \$50, mostly in fine condition, mounted and encased; Chinese Sycee $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 50 taels; volumes one to five, inclusive, of the Coin Collectors Journal, 1875-79.

Mr. Hopkins: \$5 Lincoln National Bank of Buffalo, Series of 1929, first style.

Mr. Tracy: 1845 cent, proof, var. not in Andrews.

Mr. Tierney: Irish coins, penny of 1805, proof; halfpennies of Charles II, 1680; farthing and halfpenny of 1723, all very choice.

An extensive auction followed, lasting for about an hour.

YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB—February 16, 59th meeting. Those present were Messrs. Officer, Davis, Kabealo, Schilling, Zimmer and Brooks. Visitors were Arthur Morgan, W. T. Schman, Richard Zimmer and Melvin L. Mentzer.

The new officers were installed: President, George Officer; vice-president, George Brooks; secretary, Frank Schilling; treasurer, Charles James, and curator, Joseph Zimmer.

George Brooks was appointed publication manager.

W. T. Schmann was proposed as a member.

Coins were displayed by Don Davis, a complete set of proof small cents; George Officer, thirty pieces of commemorative coins; Frank Schilling, Lincoln and Washington Medals.

The topic of the evening was a talk about the display of Lincoln and Washington medals to be displayed in the Home Saving and Loan Co. by the club members.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 8, sixth meeting, those present being Messrs. Nettleship, Blake, Higbie, Frayne, Dalley, O'Malley, Allgeyer, Chance, Runyon, Prussing, Badgley and Miss Wade. Messrs. T. J. Perkins, J. N. Spiro, and B. Wegner were elected as new members.

A discussion was held as to the advisability of finding a new meeting place, it being felt that the present quarters did not provide the privacy needed. It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Downtown Club, 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

The President then turned the meeting over to George H. Blake, noted authority on paper money and member of the A. N. A., who then discussed the subject "The American Dollar" at length and illustrated his talk with some excellent exhibits.

The topic for the next meeting, to be held April 12th, will be "The U. S. Half Dollar," and the speaker will be James M. Wade, vice-president of the society. As stated above, this meeting will be held at the Downtown Club, and anyone interested in joining is invited to communicate with the secretary at 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY—Eighth regular meeting, February 19. Those present were Miss Gregory and Messrs. Brown, Reuter, Bates, Gauss, Gurney, Nilson, Gaynard and Sinnott.

After some discussion in regard to establishing a revolving fund with which to purchase coins, it was voted that the members should establish such a fund by depositing a certain sum, to be determined by the individual, with a designated officer of the society, said officer or office responsible for the fund to be named in the by-laws now under advisement. It is hoped that the sum will amount to at least \$50.

Vernon L. Brown reported that the society had been accepted as a corporate member of the American Numismatic Association, to be effective as of April 1, 1934.

The program committee suggested as a topic for the next meeting "Coins of Germany after 1870." This was approved. The question of having a special meeting in May with an outside speaker was discussed. This matter was left in the hands of the program committee.

Instead of having a separate membership card for the society, it was voted to have the Chase Bank Club membership cards stamped on the reverse showing that the members were connected with the Chase Bank Coin Society. While the society is governed by the constitution of the Chase Bank Club, it was agreed to draw up a separate set of by-laws for the society. The president appointed Mr. Sinnett and Miss Gregory to prepare a set of by-laws and present them at the next meeting.

Mr. Reuter read a paper on the topic of the evening, "Coins of the English Colonies." Exhibits were then made by Messrs. Reuter, Sinnett, Gaynard and Brown.

Following the adjournment of the meeting a lively auction was held, at which there was some keen bidding, especially for a 1794 United States cent.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—220th meeting, January 31, called to order by President Wernstrom. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman, Webb, Hicks, Wilson, De Selms, Knabenschuh, Thomson, Roy Hill, Jakobsen, H. L. Hill, Brandon and Hansen. Guests, J. C. Waters and R. Norton.

The program committee report outlined their work at the past several meetings and also announced that the February meeting would feature W. G. Wilson in a talk on "Numismatic Stamps."

The membership committee announced their finding with regard to an associate membership, and the matter was laid over.

Mr. Wyman stated that the auditing committee had discussed the possibility of the creation of a special fund in order that the Society could have its own bank account. The chairman appointed a committee to carry out this plan. The committee consisted of Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman and Wilson.

The talk of the evening consisted of a fine outline of U. S. half dollars by A. G. K. Jakobsen. It outlined not only available facts, but also outlined the features of Mr. Jakobsen's own splendid collection of half dollars that was on exhibition. This feature was much admired by our collectors of U. S. items.

Mr. Wernstrom exhibited various new acquisitions: Cellophane dollar; school warrants, Bristol, Tenn.; cancelled check of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and \$5 note from Western National Bank of San Francisco.

At the close of the meeting the members rose in silent tribute to our departed member, Louis Goodman.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—221st meeting, February 28. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Thomson, Knabenschuh, Webb, De Selms, Roy Hill, Hicks, H. L. Hill, Rausch, Wilson, Hansen, Kraft and Landecker. Guests, Roy Thomson, Jr., Geo. V. L. Haskell, Bailey, Mahoney, Dr. Sherman, Waters and Schultz.

The secretary announced with sorrow the death of our associate member, Rud. Rohrer, of New York. He also announced the appointment of President Wernstrom to the important position of District Secretary of the A. N. A. for California.

The President added A. R. Thomson to the special fund committee.

The speaker of the evening was W. G. Wilson and his topic was a most interesting one, namely, "Numismatic Stamps." He called attention to stamps used as money and money used as stamps. He used as his exhibit the frame on this subject belonging to the California Philatelic Society. Broadly speaking, his subject covered: 1. Stamps used as money. 2. Money with stamp designs. 3. Stamps with coins as designs. 4. Stamps printed on currency. Each of these divisions were definitely explained by Mr. Wilson and were illustrated from specimens in the frame. The talk appealed not only to coin collectors but also to stamp collectors.

It being the February meeting there followed a short patriotic program in honor of Lincoln and Washington. Roy Hill spoke on Lincoln, illustrating his points from exhibits in his Lincoln frame. These consisted of Lincoln medals, Lincoln pennies, Illinois commemorative half dollar, obsolete bank notes, fractional currency, etc.

Harvey L. Hansen spoke on Washington and was fortunate in having several exhibits to speak from. First of all, President Wernstrom had made up two Washington frames, consisting of many items, such as: Fractional currency with pictures of Washington, wooden Washington medal, Lafayette dollar, Sesquicentennial half dollar, Washington quarter, 1932, Civil War tokens, many notes showing Washington pictures, Washington Presidential medal, etc. Truly a real Wernstrom exhibit. A frame of bicentennial medals was furnished by Mr. Hansen.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 28. The meeting was called to order by our new president, E. J. Bigelow. Members present were Messrs. Drowne, Parsons, Paul-hus, Miller and Bigelow. After the business meeting Mr. Luman S. Drowne entertained with an exhibit of 15 genuine Washington cents in nice condition, among which were: 1791 with large eagle, and 1791 with small eagle; a silver death medal of Washington, which is very rare, and about 70 very old copies of the Washington cents in a gray metal and mostly in nice condition. The exhibit was unusual and much enjoyed. Mr. Parsons showed 11 fine broken-bank bills with engraved pictures of Washington, a Bolen medal of Washington and a well-preserved copy of the book, "Washington's Legacy," issued by the Washington Benevolent Society in 1812 and containing a bound-in certificate of membership of Mr. Parsons' great-grandfather; also an engraved picture of Washington. Mr. Miller presented each of the members of our Society with the Union Pacific Railroad token in aluminum showing their new train, and an uncirculated 1934 U. S. Lincoln cent.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—Feb. 14, President Gaylord presiding. Members present: Miss Signett and Messrs. Oliver, Morse, Pond, Wolcott, Gaylord, Parsons and Bigelow.

The application of Donald B. Hanks, 30 Rochelle avenue, Springfield, was received and he was elected a member.

A very enjoyable evening was spent going over a very fine Lincoln exhibit by Mr. Pond, including a great number of bills of all denominations with the portrait of Lincoln; a \$20 compound-interest Treasury note, \$100 bill, series of 1880; \$100 postal savings bond, thirty banquet medals, a good-sized case of various medals of all sizes; a complete set of Lincoln cents with mint marks, all uncirculated; a full sheet of Lincoln stamps, also full sheets of stamps issued for many years back, including all the commemorative air mail and many precancelled.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Sixth meeting, February 28, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Eames, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Nusbaum, Sghia, Stein, Trotta, Van Der Meer and Werner. Our guests of the evening were John E. Lenker and Sam Rubin.

Correspondence was read from Mr. Harris, of Madison, Wisconsin, commenting on Mr. Kortjohn's paper, "Cleaning of Silver Coins." A letter was read from Mr. Baisinger, of the Union Pacific Railroad, who sent a number of aluminum tokens to the club. The tokens donated the club by Mr. Guttag were distributed, two books donated by Mr. Eames were turned over to our librarian, and the coin trays received from Mr. Boyd were promptly put to use. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Boyd, Mr. Guttag, Mr. Eames and Mr. Baisinger.

The meeting was made unusually attractive with a number of interesting papers. "Those High Priced Lincoln Cents" was Mr. Dewey's subject. Mr. Eames spoke on the "Golden Fleece." Mr. Werner's paper was entitled "Medallic Art" and was illustrated with a number of pieces. The article by Mr. Kortjohn dealt with "Small Cents and Two Cent Pieces." At the conclusion of the meeting these papers were turned over to the librarian for safe keeping.

As the topic for the evening was: "Coins of countries beginning with the letter D, small cents and two-cent pieces, also medallic art issued by the United States Government under the letter D," the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: A complete set of small cents, 1856 to 1933. Two-cent pieces and coins of Dahomey, Danish West Indies, Danzig, Demarary, Dutch East Indies and Dutch Guiana.

Mr. Dewey: Complete set of Indian and Lincoln head pennies, complete set of two-cent pieces and the \$1, \$5 and \$10 Kirkland Society notes.

Mr. Eames: The Dumarest medal of Lafayette, a high-relief medal of Louis XIII, silver medal commemorating the French and British War Commission's visit to U. S. in 1917, the Lincoln Centennial plaque, A. N. S., 1809-1909. Silver coins of Danzig, Danish West Indies, series of 1859 and 1907, and Dutch East Indies.

Mr. Knobloch: Chinese sycee of 1850 and the sampan dollar.

Mr. Kortjohn: A complete set of small cents, 1856-1933, including all mint marks. A complete set of two-cent pieces; a set of twenty-cent pieces, 1875 to 1878. Pattern 1 and 2 centavos of the Dominican Republic, and U. S. pattern 1 and 2-cent pieces.

Mr. Nusbaum: A number of copper and silver coins of Denmark dated from 1771 to 1931.

Mr. Sghia: Silver coins of the Dominican Republic, of Darmstadt, Saxony and Mansfeld.

Mr. Stein: New German 2 and 5 mark commemorative coins of Martin Luther, dated 1933. A denarius of Caesar and a denarius of Nerva, both in mint state.

Mr. Trotta: A number of copper, nickel and silver coins of the Danish West Indies.

Mr. Van Der Meer: Copper and silver coins of Denmark.

Mr. Werner: Eight different types of pattern cents from 1851 to 1859 and a pattern two-cent piece in bronze dated 1863. Medals of Washington before Boston in bronze, and another in composition gilded.

A committee of two, Messrs. Stein and Dewey, were appointed by our president to plan for a ladies' night.

It was decided that the topic for the March meeting is to be: "Three-cent nickel and silver coins and coins of countries beginning with the letter E." Mr. Kortjohn has consented to prepare a paper on the three-cent pieces. A talk will be given by Mr. Clark on the coins of countries whose names begin with the letter E.

As the next regular meeting falls near Easter, it was decided to change the meeting night to the third Wednesday of the month.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 6. In the absence of Mr. Marlier, Vice-President Woodside took the chair. Mr. Marlier came in later. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Woodside, Locker, Gaede, Manning, Laughlin, McCune, Piper, Barker and Gies. Joseph J. Zoler was elected a member.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gaede: \$3 gold, 1887, mint state.

Mr. Manning: \$2.50 gold, 1807, very fine; 1856 nickel cent, proof; 1875 half dollar, CC, unc.

Mr. Piper: 2 first bronze, Rome; 3 second bronze, Rome; 1 third bronze, Rome, and 1 Arabia fishhook.

Mr. Woodside: 15 silver and bronze British African colonial coins.

Mr. McCune: 2 Canadian coppers; German silver coin, 1843; 5 U. S. large cents; 4 pieces 3-cent silver, and 1 fractional currency, 10c.

Mr. Laughlin: Connecticut cent, 1785, African head, G.; quarter, 1932, D mint, unc.; half dollar, 1933, S mint, brill., unc.; Union Pacific aluminum tokens (2); block of Byrd 3c. imperforate stamps.

Mr. Gies: 14 U. S. silver quarters, 1796 to 1828.

Mr. Woodside gave the following talk on coins of the British Empire:

"It is a trifle difficult to speak on coins without some examples to illustrate one's remarks. However, some things may be said in a general way, and may prove of interest. My specialty is the collection of coins of the British Empire, with particular emphasis upon the coins of England. My interest was, first, in the British Empire as a social and governmental institution. In the various parts of the empire one can find almost every form

of government, either existing today or having existed about the time the British took over the colony in question. Possibly no political organization has offered such contrasts of method and system in government as the British Empire. If one is to collect the coins of the empire, and study those coins, one must perforce learn of the governmental methods and forms.

"From the viewpoint of the historian, no branch of numismatic study, possibly excepting the French coinage, offers so complete a picture as does the coinage of England. Beginning in a period when Britons were more barbarous than many American Indians, we can trace in the coinage the successive conquests of Roman, Saxon, and Norman, and the effect of each upon the art and culture of the country. One sees reflected in these numismatic relics not only artistic changes, and changes of rule, but one sees also the effect of civil war, of commercial crisis, of colonial activity clearly indicated. So, too, in the colonial coinage, one may trace the growth of English power and influence from the narrow power of the Kings of Wessex to the present world-wide dominion.

"To the geographer, British coinage presents an unparalleled study. France, it is true, has colonies as widespread as those of the Empire. And yet, for the most part, these are all colonies, all controlled from and by Paris, and all essentially French. The British have permitted the colonies to retain many of their peculiar customs, their own institutions. This liberal treatment reflects itself in the design of the coinage, and the numismatic study of each colony is an introduction to a study of the colony itself and its people.

"One further feature of the collecting of British coins will recommend itself to numismatics, especially at the present time. One can obtain a collection representing most of the colonies and most of English kings for relatively little money. In nearly every period coins may be had which are inexpensive, and a type collection can be built up which will prove as entertaining and instructive as one composed chiefly of rarities. The specialist will find in British coins ample field for his talents; the wealthy collector may gratify his desire for rarity. So, fortunately, can the average collector, with an average purse, also enjoy himself in this field of numismatics.

"I enjoy the collecting of this series of coins, therefore, not only because of its historical and geographical phases but because of the infinite variety of denomination and design, and the fact that it can be pursued without extraordinary expense."

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—73d meeting, March 6, the following members being present: Messrs. Carey, Carlsen, DeVore, Exline, Gilhousen, Goldberg, Haas, Harbeck, Jorgensen, Krachey, K. Lee, Mansbach, McCormick, Misch, Palmer, Plumeyer, Pradeau, Sandaker, Dr. Smith, Tierney, Van Rossem and Larson. Guests included Messrs. H. C. Johns, Mitchell and Grant. Mr. Mitchell is from Portland, Ore., and we hope to have him with us again while he is here.

Mr. Gilhousen spoke upon "Gold and Gold Coinage," and as he is an expert on the subject we gained considerable knowledge from his talk. He went into many branches, including methods of gold mining; placer and hard-rock mining, "pocket-hunting" in the Sierra Nevada, prospecting, etc. Then he covered the coinage of gold, with its various processes, and private coinages. Upon request he reviewed gold policies briefly.

Mr. Haas spoke briefly upon "something new under the sun"—a discovery of coins of the First Spanish Republic, 1873-74. It appears that the Spanish Government under the Regency of 1869-70 inaugurated a policy of having two dates placed upon the same die in precious-metal coinage. The regular date is as usual, but an auxiliary date is placed incuse upon two six-pointed stars on the obverse, representing the actual date of coinage.

Exhibits included an extensive one by Dr. Pradeau of Mexican coins, covering all periods in that country's monetary history, a splendid display, most edifying. An exhibit by Mr. Haas included Spanish, Spanish-American Colonial and Spanish-American Republican coinages, including specimens illustrating his talk on Spanish Republican coins. It seems quite remarkable that an issue of coins should have remained undiscovered for sixty years, almost unmentioned even as to the differing mintmaster's initials.

On exhibit was the California Coin Club's public exhibit of coins, sched-

uled for two weeks in the windows of the Guaranty Office of the Security-First National Bank, at Seventh and Spring streets, starting March 7th. The exhibit includes many varieties of coins, outstanding being a series of Swedish coins by Mr. Carlsen; Roman coins, by Dr. Harbeck, and ancient Greek coins by Mr. Jorgensen, as well as a great variety of other coins from all over the world by other members. Outstanding in point of interest were pre-Christian Era Chinese arrow-head money, anti-Napoleonic siege or necessity money from Majorca, great double and triple-crown pieces of the Middle Ages, Swedish copper plate money, etc.

The secretary announced publication of the new membership list in accordance with the motion adopted at the last meeting, and copies were distributed to all present. A motion was adopted that the club should at its own expense insure the exhibit of coins. Mr. Ballinger's resignation was announced. It was also announced that it would be necessary to secure at least two new members to take his place. His enforced absence from the city has been keenly felt, and we will miss him. No further business appearing, the meeting was adjourned to inspect the exhibits.

CHICAGO JUNIOR COIN CLUB—March 10th. Those present were Curtis Reese, George Raymond, Allen Goldsmith, Walter Call, Thomas Haskins, Billy Dickwhite, Thomas Cantwell, Bill Rossen and R. E. Gilmore.

Exhibits of both United States and foreign coins were made by members, including a \$50 fac-simile California gold slug exhibited by Roesen. Many trades were made, with both parties to the transaction feeling they were getting the best of the bargain.

The sponsors presented each member with a medallic design lapel pin portraying bust of George Washington, with Stars and Stripes bow ribbon. Bill Roesen was elected a member.

Each member was requested to tell his coin-collecting friends and bring any collector interested with them to the next meeting. (For information, collectors interested and under 21 years, see Mr. Gilmore at the Koin-X-Change Shop, or telephone him at Andover 2068).

COINS NEED ART, DURABILITY.

If the Government is going in for coining more silver it might well give us some better silver coins, contends The American Banker; "there is nothing artistic about a current half-dollar or quarter or dime, which after a little wear could not look much worse if the date and decorations had been cut in cheese." The old 1910 quarter or half-dollar is still standing up well, while "literally millions of the new style quarters and half-dollars are circulating, with their dates entirely or almost entirely obliterated." Then comes a bit of constructive criticism, the Treasury authorities being advised that in making a better silver coin two specifications are necessary:

"The coin should have a rim which is wide enough to take the bulk of the wear and high enough to make sure that the coin stacks almost automatically. The other is to see that the design on the coin is as handsome in worn silhouette profile as it is in bas relief fresh from the minting presses. Incidentally, the date and the denomination ought to be stamped deep enough so that they are the last items worn from the surface of a coin, even tho it be worn smooth."—Literary Digest.

INFORMATION WANTED.

One of our members from Peoria, Ill., writes as follows: "A teacher at one of our high schools here came in to see me today and asked me to throw some light on the question of 'shirt money.' I couldn't help him any. Can you get some information?"

We have heard of "hat money" and "shoe money" and "pantaloon money," but, so far as we know, the names of other articles of man's attire have not been applied to currency, so we are passing the question on to our readers. Who will be the first to report ownership of a piece of "shirt money?"

NUMISMATIC DEALERS.

During a recent tour of Central Europe I made it a point to call on numismatic dealers whenever the opportunity permitted. I had a very pleasant reception at Spink's, in London, and at the establishment of Mr. Ball, in Berlin, and at many other European dealers. They all went out of their way to show specimens and to make a customer feel at home. Courtesy was the rule, not the exception.

I have written European dealers and have always received courteous replies answering the questions in full. The tone of the replies made one feel that his inquiry was appreciated. This sort of thing is good salesmanship, and even though it does not always mean an immediate sale it opens the door to future relations.

What a different experience I have had with the majority of dealers in the United States! At this point, do not misunderstand me, I say the majority of dealers. In some cases I have been courteously treated, but in all too many was made to feel that to buy coins from dealers was next to impossible.

I have written well-known dealers asking if certain coins were in stock and the reply was a blue pencil "NO" on the face of my letter returned. In short they didn't have it and cared less if you ever found it or not.

Several years ago I called on a well-known dealer in a large city for the sole purpose of getting acquainted and establishing credit relations so that I might have him send me from time to time various dates of large cents to complete my series. I have since completed this series but NOT through a dealer.

The average dealer receives a new customer with a bored air and at once sets up a feeling of animosity and intense sales resistance and practically closes the door to any future relations.

I think that the cold and lofty attitude of the average dealer is responsible more than any other reason for the comparatively small number of coin collectors.

In future issues of The Numismatist I hope to see a large number of dealer experiences from collectors, new and old. Perhaps I am all wet; if so, tell me so and I will try to mend my ways.

PINE TREE SHILLING.

PASSING THOUGHTS.

Lilly Aten was an only child of farmer parents and she helped to do the farm work. After the parents passed over the Great Divide she carried on the entire farm work unassisted. The small farm is located approximately two miles from town, and I decided to call on this lady after hearing that she had a number of copper pennies, along with a miscellaneous collection of United States coins.

My reception was very cordial, but the specimens brought forth were very ordinary. The report said she owned a 1799 cent, but I failed to see any date on the older pieces due to wear. We talked very casually about the old coins and finally she came forth with the reason why she had but a few pieces left.

It seems that the Pennsylvania Dutch families had a practice of placing a copper penny in the brine of the family pickle crock in order to give the pickles a "nice green color" and make them more attractive for the table. This struck me as being a practice not so good for the health and so investigated the subject.

First, I consulted an eminent toxicologist and learned that vinegar is known as acetic acid. Thus, copper dissolved in vinegar results in copper acetate, which is known as copper salts in the pure state and verdigris when other substances are in solution.

Second, this solution is violently irritating to the stomach and intestinal tract; causes pain in these parts of the body, accompanied by vomiting and fever. A sufficient quantity will cause death in from four to six days.

The conclusion is something like this: Here is or was a practice of the old days that was decidedly injurious to the health because the pickles were not washed off before they were consumed. The injurious solution

soaked into the pickles and the eater was bound to get some of the copper acetate into his system. In the old days the old-timers would be stricken with "inflammation of the bowels," or "bowel complaint," or "stomach complaint." This was given as the cause of death and we might suspect "the pickles" in many cases.

Thus numismatics lost the copper penny and the eater, possibly, lost his life.

Nescopeck, Pa.

ROBERT K. BOTSFORD.

"KING" OF LUNDY ISLAND GIVEN PRISON TERM.

A special cable dispatch from London to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette says:

"Martin Coles Harman, uncrowned 'King' of Lundy Island and a picturesque figure in the London financial world, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud. After a sixteen-day trial at Old Bailey the jury found Mr. Harman guilty of having misapplied funds of the Chosen Corporation, of which he is a director. It was charged that he had used Chosen Corporation money on behalf of two other companies in which he was financially interested. Berkeley F. Conigrave, one of Mr. Harman's associates, was also found guilty, but the jury agreed he had been influenced seriously by Mr. Harman and should be treated leniently. He was sentenced to six months in prison. Two other associates were acquitted."

(Editor's Note—It will be recalled that about three years ago Mr. Harman issued copper coins of the denomination of "one puffin" and "half puffin" for use in the Island of Lundy, over which he claimed sovereignty. For this alleged violation of the British coinage law he was arrested and given a light sentence. The coins created much interest among collectors in the United States.)

FAVORS MR. REEVES' SUGGESTION.

Regarding the letter of A. W. Reeves in the March issue, I think if such a plan were adopted it would abolish some of the record prices auction dealers are always making through a bidder's mistake. Some coins are worth record prices, and with a 10, 20 or even 25 per cent. charge should bring out the true value of coins instead of wondering just how much the other fellow was "stuck" for. I think it is a great idea. What do other members think about it? What have the auction dealers to say about this?

HENRY EVANSON (A. N. A. 400).

12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass.

U. S. GOLD COINS AS CHIPS AT MONTE CARLO?

The gold fever has struck the world-famous Casino at Monte Carlo, says a press despatch. Because of the desire of patrons to touch and handle the metal, directors in recent months have bought 20,000,000 francs (approximately \$1,260,000) worth of American \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces. Three roulette tables play on a gold basis. The Casino is trying to decide whether to use the gold pieces as chips or simply to pay off in gold. If used as chips, they are afraid the pieces will be bought up and never put into play.

COMMISSAR GETS AWARD.

Vice-Commissar George Piatakow, of the commissariat of heavy industry, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, highest Soviet decoration, for "successful leadership and organization of the chemical industry."

In sending us a clipping of the above press dispatch from Moscow, Robert D. Shank, of Los Angeles, says: "This Soviet decoration is so rarely conferred that I believe this paragraph is sufficiently numismatically newsworthy to warrant inclusion in your publication."

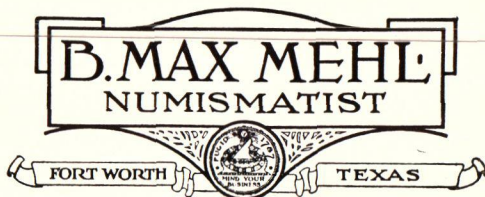
AN APOLOGY

Due to the remodeling (enlarging) of my offices, and the moving to a new building of my printers, my Sale Catalog for my Sale to have been held in March was a bit delayed. It will now be held in April.

If you haven't received a Catalog, just drop me a card and it will be sent you pronto.

If you did receive my Catalog, **send me** some bids and you will see what real numismatic auction service means.

That's all—Thanks.



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The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas

Texas Currency consisted of gold and silver coins, together with a few notes issued by Banks of the United States during the Period when Texas was a State of the Mexican Government. The sturdy, pioneer sons of Texas achieved their independence when they defeated the trained armies of Mexico by the decisive battle of San Jacinto. The First Congress met on October 3rd, 1836, in Columbia, and Gen. Sam Houston was inaugurated President October 22nd, 1836. During the existence of the Republic of Texas from 1836 to 1845, there was no bank in operation. In 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States.

The Charter of THE COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK was granted by the Colonial Government of Coahuila and Texas, April 30th, 1835. An Act was passed on December 10, 1836, which required the President to appoint a commissioner with reference to the above charter granted to Samuel M. Williams, so that the parties could exercise their privileges. The Texas Railroad, Navigation and Banking Company was chartered November 16, 1836, with a capital of \$5,000,000. A Bonus of \$25,000. was to be paid in gold and silver, and the charter should lapse unless this amount was paid in within 18 months after the act; \$25,000 was offered in Texas Treasury Notes, which were refused, so it never commenced operations.

The authorities of The Republic of Texas admitted the validity of Col. Williams' Commercial and Agricultural Bank Charter. The State prohibited chartered Banks, but the Supreme Court decided that the Charter was not annulled by the adoption of the State Constitution.

THE COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK commenced business in Galveston in 1848, and established the Brownsville Branch at the same time. The Columbia Branch commenced operations later. The Bank was closed in 1858. Denominations of notes of Parent Bank, Galveston: \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Columbia Branch: \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$20.

The Columbia Branch Bank Notes were engraved and printed by Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Phila., & N. Y., on paper containing pink silk fibres. The \$1.00 notes were printed with four notes to a sheet, Serial Letters A, B, C and D. \$3.00 and \$5.00 Notes were also printed four notes on a sheet, that is, Serial Letters A and B of each denomination. I never have heard of or never have seen any signed notes of this Bank.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK NOTES (Unsigned)

COLUMBIA BRANCH

\$1.00, "Indian in canoe" right. "Hunter" left. . . . 50c.

Crystal Clear Pockets for Preserving Paper Money

Dollar size, Lightweight 5c. each.

Heavyweight 10c. each.

Size for Fractional Notes 4c. each.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

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U. S. COINS.

Large Cents, 10 different dates	...\$1.00
Half Cents, 4 different dates	 1.00
2-Cent Pieces, 5 different dates	35
3-Cents, Nickel, 10 different dates	 1.00
Old Nickels before 1884, 5 different dates	85
Half Dimes, 5 different dates	75
Dimes, 5 different dates, Liberty Seated	85
20-Cent Pieces, getting very scarce	60
Quarter Dollar, Liberty Seated	40
Quarter Dollar, Bust type	50
Quarter Dollar before 1830 (getting very scarce)	75
Half Dollar before 1840	65
Half Dollar before 1830	75
Trade Dollar (getting scarce)	 1.15
Old Dollar, Liberty Seated, before 1850	 1.50
Old Dollar, 1798-1799, each	 3.50
Gold Dollars, large and small size, the two	 6.00
Copper-Nickel Cents (1857-1864), complete set 8 different dates	50
Civil War Tokens, 10 different	65
Hard Times Tokens, 6 different	75
The above 20 lots, special for	...\$21.50

Large Cent, Flying-Eagle Cent, Copper-Nickel Cent, 2-Cent piece, 3 Cents Nickel, 3 Cents Silver, Half Dime, Old Nickel, Civil War Cent and Hard Times Token—Set of 10 coins, Special for\$1.00

1922 D Cent, Uncirculated\$.35
Lindbergh and Bremen Flyers Medals, Half Dollar size, bright, showy medals, the two30

Confederate Notes, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, all 1864, the five notes, special75
Confederate Notes and Broken Bk. Bills, 12, all different, for 1.00

GOLD COINS.

\$3, fine or better	\$6.00
\$2½, Liberty Head	 3.75
\$2½, Indian Head	 3.75
Gold Dollar, large or small	 3.00
Gold, Dollar, McKinley, 1903	 5.00
Gold Dollar, Pan-Pacific, 1915	 4.00
Gold Dollar, Grant, 1922	 4.00
Sesqui-centennial \$2½ Gold, 1926	 4.50
All of the above gold coins are fine or better.	
Philadelphia Centennial Dollar, 1876, Brilliant Proof, in original case, perfection	11.50
Nevada Centennial Dollar, Dull Proof, a rare and hard-to-get item. Special	22.50
Stella (\$4 Gold Piece), extremely fine, very cheap at	100.00

FOREIGN COINS.

Poland, Silver 6 Grote piece, 1680-1684	\$.50
England, Imitation Gold Guinea, 1797	15
English Old Store Cards dated before 1800, 25c. each or 5, all different, for	 1.00
Old Russian Copper, over 100 years old	10
Lundy Island, ½ Puffin and Puffin, the coins that twisted the British Lion's tail and suppressed by the British Government, the two	35
Japan, Tempo, large oblong brass.	20
Abyssinia, dime size silver coin	 15
German New Guinea, 1 Pfennig, copper, bright, uncirculated, obsolete coin	15
Panama Pill (a small thick silver coin), so called on account of its shape, very scarce	25

ANCIENT COINS.

SILVER.

Island of Rhodes, B. C. 300-400, 2300 years old silver coin, very interesting	\$1.50
Rome, Denarii, Gordianus Pius, A. D. 238-244	50
Rome, Denarii, Philip, Sr., 244-245 A. D.	50
Rome, Denarii, Valerianus, A. D. 254-263	50
Rome, Denarii, Salonina, A. D. 263-268	50
Rome, Denarii, Postumus, A. D. 258-267	50
Rome, Denarii, Gallienus, A. D. 253-268	50
Rome, Denarii, Volusianus, A. D. 251-254	50
The above seven coins special for	...3.00
Roman Bronze Coins, 3 different.	 1.00
Or 1 for	35

COINS IN SETS.

Germany, 1 Mark, 15c.; 3 Marks, 45c.; 5 Marks, 75c., or the 3 for.	 1.25
France, Silver, ½ Franc, 5c.; 1 Franc, 10c.; 2 Francs, 20c.; 5 Francs, 50c., or the 4 for	80
Belgium, 1 Franc and 5 Francs, the 2 for	65
Russia, Silver, 10, 15, 20 Kopecks, ½ and 1 Ruble, the lot for	95
Silver Dollar size, Foreign Coins, 10 all different for	 6.50
100 Foreign copper, nickel and silver coins, all different, a nice little collection for	 3.75

PAPER MONEY.

Austria, Pre-War 1000 Kronen note	15
German, Pre-War 1000 Mark note	15
Russia, Pre-War 100 Ruble note	15
German Pre-War 100 Mark note	10
Hungarian Fund Note for \$1.00, 1852, signed by Kossuth	10
Mexico, Madera Revolution, 1915, 1, 5, 10 Pesos, uncirculated, the 3	15
The above 6 lots	70

Postage and insurance extra or coins will be sent at buyers risk.
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This **CATALOG** gives prices on these coins in **GOOD, FINE, UNCIRCULATED** and **PROOF** condition, the latter of course only where proofs are known. It clearly defines each condition, so that a child can understand it, and determine the value of any coin.

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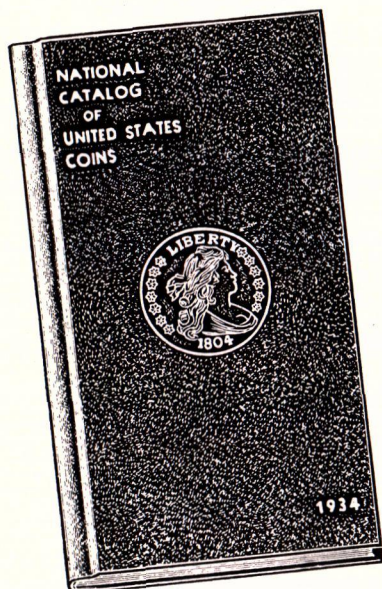
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(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



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how every coin is priced,
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Date and Description	Number Coined	Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1864	19,847,500		.15	.35	1.50
1865	13,640,000		.15	.35	1.25
1866	3,177,000		.15	.50	1.25
1867	2,938,750		.15	.50	1.25
1868	2,803,750		.15	.50	1.25
1869	1,546,500		.15	.50	1.50
1870	861,250		.20	.75	1.75
1871	721,250		.20	.75	1.75
1872	65,000		.50	2.00	3.50
1873 Proofs only	(?)				7.50

PRICE \$2.50

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U. S. DIMES AND HALF DIMES. With Some Very Rare Mint Marks.

DIMES.

1801	Fair		\$1.50	1891	S. V. Fine, .35.	O Fine		.25
1802	Fair, plugged date plain	.....	.50	1892	S. V. Fine	.....		.25
1803	Fair, date very plain	.....	1.75	1893	S. V. Fine, .20.	O V. Fine	.....	.30
1804	Poor, date shows	.....	2.00	1894	O V. Fine	.....		.25
1809	Good	.....	2.00	1895	O V. Fine, .30.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1811	V. Fine	.....	4.00	1896	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1814	V. G., .40. Good	.....	.75	1897	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1820	Ex. Fine, .80. V. G.	.....	.40	1898	O Fine, .20.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1821	Ex. Fine, \$1.00. Fine	.....	.50	1899	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1822	V. Fair, date very plain	.....	1.00	1900	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.50
1823	V. G.	.....	.50	1901	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.30
1824	Fine	.....	1.25	1902	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.30
1825	V. G.	.....	.75	1903	O V. Fine	.....		.25
1827	V. G.	.....	.40	1904	S. V. Fine	.....		.25
1828	Small date, V. G.	.....	.40	1905	O V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1828	Large date, Fine	.....	1.50	1906	D. V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1829	V. Fine	.....	.60	1907	D. V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.25
1832	Unc., .80. V. Fine	.....	.40	1907	Unc.	.....		.20
1833	Fine, .25. V. G.	.....	.20	1908	S. V. Fine	.....		.25
1834	Ex. Fine, .60. Fine	.....	.30	1909	O V. Fine, .25.	D. Unc.	.....	.30
1835	Unc.	.....	.75	1910	D. V. Fine, .25.	S. V. Fine	.....	.30
1836	Unc.	.....	.75	1911	D. Unc.	.....		.30
1837	Bust, E. Fine	.....	1.00					
1837	Liberty seated, no stars, good	.....	.20					
1838	Lib. setd., no stars, O. V. Fine	.....	1.50					
1838	Liberty setd., stars, Fine	.....	.25					
1839	O Unc., .75. Fine	.....	.40					
1840	V. Fine, .35. O Fine	.....	.40					
1840	Die break at date, V. G.	.....	.60					
1841	O Unc., .75. V. Fine	.....	.40					
1842	O V. Fine	.....	.40					
1843	O Fine	.....	.50					
1845	O V. G.	.....	.25					
1846	V. Fine	.....	2.00					
1847	V. Fine	.....	.50					
1848	Fine	.....	.35					
1849	Unc., .70. V. Fine	.....	.45					
1850	V. Fine, .45. O V. Fine	.....	.60					
1852	O V. Fine	.....	.60					
1853	Arrows, Unc.	.....	.45					
1853	O Arrows, V. G.	.....	.25					
1854	Unc.	.....	.70					
1856	S. Fine	.....	2.00					
1856	Large date, Ex. Fine	.....	.60					
1856	Small date, Unc.	.....	.70					
1856	O Sm. date, V. Fine, .60. Fine	.....	.35					
1857	Unc., .50. O V. Fine	.....	.35					
1858	Unc., .40. O Fine	.....	.40					
1859	O Unc.	.....	.70					
1860	O V. Fine, Very rare	.....	25.00					
1861	S. Good	.....	.60					
1862	Proof, .70. S. Good	.....	.60					
1863	S. Fine	.....	.80					
1867	S. V. Fine	.....	.60					
1868	S. V. Fine	.....	.60					
1872	Unc.	.....	.35					
1874	With Arrows, C.C. obv. Ex.	.....						
	Fine, Rev. V. G., very rare	.....	25.00					
1875	Unc., .20. C.C. V. Fine, .70.	.....						
	S. Unc.	.....	.70					
1876	Unc., .20. C.C. Unc., .30. S.	.....						
	V. G.	.....	.25					
1877	Unc., .20. C.C. Unc., .80. E.F.	.....	.45					
1878	C.C. V. Fine, very rare	.....	6.00					
1879	Unc.	.....	.40					
1883	Unc.	.....	.20					
1884	Unc.	.....	.20					
1885	Unc.	.....	.20					
1886	Unc.	.....	.20					
1887	S. Fine	.....	.30					
1888	Unc., .20. S. V. Fine	.....	.30					
1889	S. V. Fine	.....	.25					
1890	Unc.	.....	.20					

HALF DIMES.

1794	Good, dented and bent	.....	\$2.00
1795	Fair	.....	1.00
1796	V. G., plugged	.....	.75
1797	V. G., part of face cut	.....	2.00
1800	Fine, bent a little	.....	3.50
1801	V. G., hole above head	.....	1.60
1803	Good	.....	3.00
1805	Good	.....	2.50
1830	Unc., .40. V. Fine	.....	.30
1831	Unc.	.....	.40
1832	Unc.	.....	.40
1833	Unc., .40. V. Fine	.....	.30
1834	Fine	.....	.25
1835	Unc.	.....	.45
1836	V. Fine	.....	.45
1837	Bust, Ex. Fine	.....	.65
1837	Liberty Seated, V. Fine	.....	.40
1838	Unc., .45. O Good	.....	.20
1839	V. Fine, .30. O Unc.	.....	.75
1840	O Unc., \$1.25. Fine, .75. Gd.	.....	.40
1840	V. Fine	.....	.35
1841	Ex. Fine	.....	.35
1842	O V. G.	.....	.30
1842	V. Fine	.....	.35
1843	V. Fine	.....	.35
1844	V. Fine, .35. O Good	.....	.50
1846	Fine	.....	2.00
1847	V. Fine	.....	.30
1848	V. Fine, .45. O Fine, .35.	.....	
	Good, die break on obv. & rev.	.....	.35
1849	E. Fine, .45. O Ex. Fine	.....	.50
1850	O V. Fine	.....	.30
1851	Unc., .70. O Unc.	.....	.75
1852	O. Unc.	.....	1.25
1853	O No arrows, Fine, V. rare	.....	20.00
1853	Arrows, V. Fine	.....	.35
1853	No arrows, Unc., small nick	.....	2.00
1854	V. Fine	.....	.30
1855	O Unc.	.....	.60
1856	O Ex. Fine	.....	.60
1857	Unc., .20. O Ex. Fine	.....	.50
1858	O V. Fine		.20
1860	O Unc., .20. Fine		.15
1861	Proof		.50
1863	V. G., .30. S. Good		.20
1865	S. Good		.20
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1858	Ex. fine	4.50	1899	Ex. fine	4.50
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1876	Ex. fine	4.50	1903	Ex. fine	4.50
1879	Ex. fine	4.50	1904	About Unc.	4.50
1881	Uncirculated	4.00	1905	Extra fine	4.50
1882	Uncirculated	4.25	1906	Proof	6.50
1884	Uncirculated	4.00	1906	Uncirculated	4.50
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1887	Uncirculated	4.00	1926	Sesqui, Unc.	4.25
1887	Very fine	3.25			
1888	Uncirculated	4.00			
1888	Ex. fine	3.25			
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1847	O, Fine	5.00	1858	Extra fine	10.00
1849	D, Ex. fine	8.00	1859	Ex. fine	7.50
1851	O, Fine	4.50	1859	Very fine	6.50
1852	Ex. fine	4.50	1860	Very fine	6.50
1853	Ex. fine	4.50	1860	S, Good	5.50
1854	Ex. fine	4.50	1862	Unc., light nicks on edge	7.50
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1869	S, V. G.	5.25	1868	Fine	6.75
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1871	Very fine	7.50	1870	Ex. fine	8.50
1873	Ex. fine	4.50	1870	Very fine	7.50
1875	S, Ex. fine	7.50	1870	Fine	6.75
1877	S, V. F.	4.50	1871	Ex. fine	8.00
1878	V. Fine	4.25	1871	Fine	7.50
			1872	Very fine	8.50
			1872	Fine	7.50
			1874	Proof, light scratches	8.00
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			1878	Ex. fine	6.50
			1879	Very good	6.50
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